

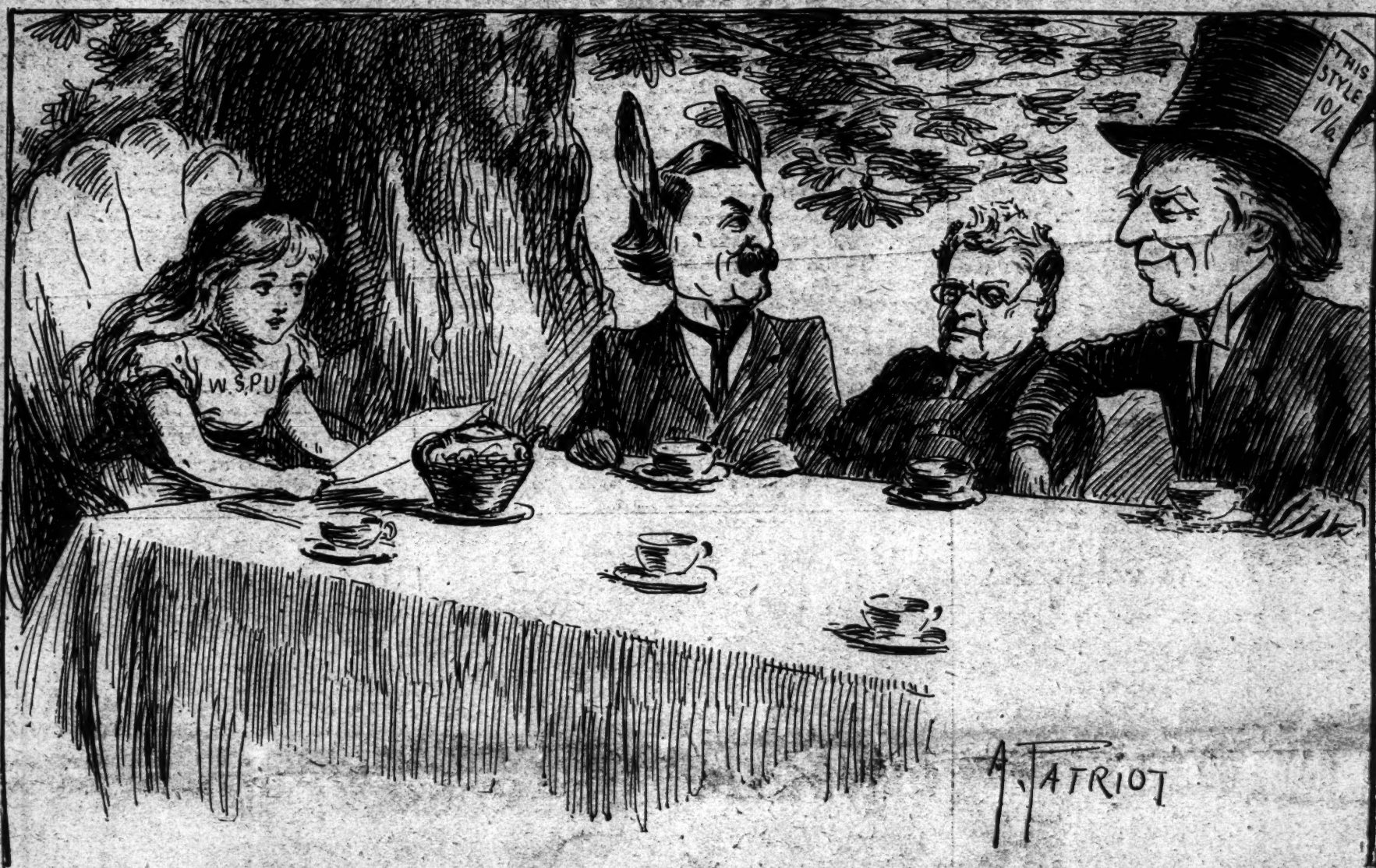
VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

VOL. V. (New Series), No. 202.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1912.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free.)



THE MANHOOD SUFFRAGE PARTY.

"Have some Votes for Women?" said the Hare.
 "I don't see any," said Alice.
 "There are none," said the Hatter.

CONTENTS.

PAGE	PAGE
Our Cartoon	245
The Outlook	245
A Referendum suggested on Woman Suffrage	248
Laurence Housman on the Referendum Proposal	249
What Ministers have said about the Referendum	249
Carmarthen By-Election	249
East Edinburgh By-Election	249
Will the Manhood Suffrage Bill be Withdrawn?	250
A Message from Holloway	250
Surely "Woman's Sphere," and other Reviews	251
The Cabinet Crisis. By Chr. Isabel Pankhurst, LL.B.	252
Announcements	253
Woman Suffrage in New Zealand, By Lady Stout	253
The Next Protest	253
Treasurer's Note	253
Contributions to the £250,000 Fund	253
Labour and Woman Suffrage	254
Fabian Women's Group	254
A W.S.P.U. Member in Berlin	254
1,000 New Readers Wanted	254
At the London Pavilion	254
Women in the Post Office	254
Prisoners' Hampers	254
A Suffrage Wedding	255
Our Post Box	255
Campaign Throughout the Country	256
General News	258

To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

During the past week two very startling pronouncements on the subject of Woman Suffrage have been made in prominent Liberal newspapers. Though it is too early to decide what degree of official authority is to be attached to either of these pronouncements, the effect has already been to throw the whole question of procedure on Votes for Women once more into the

melting pot and to bring into startling relief the divergence of opinion on this subject within the Liberal party.

The Origin of the Situation.

It will be remembered that on November 7 last Mr. Asquith announced the plan adumbrated by himself and Mr. Lloyd George by which the Conciliation Bill was "torpedoed." This plan involved the introduction by the Government in 1912 of a Manhood Suffrage Bill to which a Votes for Women amendment could be moved, and an undertaking that if such an amendment were carried it would become an integral part of the Bill. Mr. Lloyd George further undertook to carry on an active campaign of propaganda throughout the country in favour of Woman Suffrage, while other members of the Cabinet declared their intention of carrying on an equally active campaign against it.

Our Attitude Towards It.

The W.S.P.U. at once took the view that this was a sham offer—a mere device for preventing the passage of Woman Suffrage in 1912; they based this opinion on the ground that if a real fight were intended it would be contrary to the whole constitutional practice of this country and would lead to an impossible situation. In our leading article of November 24 we wrote:

These quarrels between Ministers must be settled in the privacy of the Cabinet Council. It is an amazing and unprecedented proposal that one set of Ministers shall campaign in favour of a reform, while another set of Ministers shall campaign against it. According to the theory and practice of the Constitution, the Cabinet must on all questions of importance act as one in support of a single policy.

Our view found some measure of support in the Unionist Press, but the Liberal Press, following the emphatic statements of Cabinet Ministers, declared us to be entirely wrong. As recently as January 4 the *Daily Chronicle* said:

It is perfectly obvious that neither danger nor defeat await

the Government on the question. Whatever the House of Commons decides, that will go into the Bill.

Nevertheless, we persevered in our point of view, and during the past few weeks the Unionist papers have with increasing unanimity pointed the finger of scorn at the tactics of the Government. They have not hesitated to use such expressions as "Cabinet Crisis" and "A Split in the Cabinet" to describe the situation and to prophesy that unless some radical change was made the Cabinet would come to grief on this question.

Signals of Distress.

The first sign that there was serious uneasiness in the Liberal camp came from the *Westminster Gazette*, which in an article to which we referred in our issue of December 29 admitted the difficulty of the situation and proposed a referendum on Woman Suffrage as a solution. But there was no indication that this was more than an unofficial suggestion of the editor of that paper. On Thursday in last week, however, the *Daily Chronicle* published a statement of a remarkable kind. From the fact that this statement was given peculiar prominence, that it made startling admissions with regard to the Cabinet position, and that it was a direct contradiction of the view expressed by the same paper only a week before, it may be safely inferred that it owed its origin to some semi-official source, and that it is in the nature of a "feeler" put out by some member or section of the Cabinet to test Liberal opinion on the question.

"The Cabinet Tied in a Knot."

The statement opens with the admission that Woman Suffrage is in "a hopeless Parliamentary tangle, with the Cabinet tied in a knot in the middle." After recalling the pledges given by Mr. Asquith, it affirms that if the Woman Suffrage amendment were to be carried the position of the Cabinet would be "illogical and impossible." It proceeds as follows, in words

which might have been extracted from VOTES FOR WOMEN:—

We cannot have one Cabinet on Home Rule and two Cabinets on Women's Suffrage. We cannot have some Cabinet Ministers campaigning in favour of Women's Suffrage and others leading a counter-attack. Anti-Suffrage Ministers have kept silence up to now, but some of them are about to take to the platform against Women's Suffrage, while several of their colleagues are vigorously espousing the women's cause. The tradition of the unitary responsibility of the Cabinet is thus broken down.

After enlarging on the impossible position of the Prime Minister, it makes excuses for the Cabinet and alleges that it has been forced into the untenable position which it now occupies.

The Solution Proposed.

It then propounds as a solution the adoption of a Referendum on the question, defending this proposition on the ground that Woman Suffrage is in a unique category because it cuts across ordinary party lines, and that therefore the opposition of Liberals to the use of a Referendum on other questions would not apply in this case. As to the persons whose opinions should be consulted it suggests that though it would not be altogether inadmissible to consult the men electors only, it would be preferable to consult a certain number of women also—perhaps the women municipal electors or perhaps a larger number. These are details, however, which might be decided later. If the decision were favourable, the Government would of course bow to the wish of the electors.

A New Cleavage in Liberal Ranks.

The first effect of this proposal has been, not to heal the differences in the Liberal Cabinet, but to make a fresh line of cleavage in the Liberal Press and in the Liberal Party. Thus, while the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Westminster Gazette* vigorously support the idea of the Referendum, the *Daily News* and the *Manchester Guardian*, with equal vigour, condemn it. The *Manchester Guardian* says:—

There is no warrant in anything that has been said or done by the Prime Minister for the application of the Referendum in this more than in any other matter. If it is good for Women's Suffrage it is good for Home Rule, for Welsh Disestablishment, for the Reform Bill as a whole, and not merely for a particular amendment to it. Besides, what is it that we are asked to put to the test of a Referendum—which of the score of possible solutions of the Suffrage question? It would be impossible to say. The whole proposal is unfair and impracticable, and we do not suppose that the Prime Minister would for a moment consider it.

The *Daily News* is still more emphatic. It asks what would be the impression left upon the mind of plain men by the spectacle of a great Party abandoning a conviction just in order to get itself out of a temporary difficulty—for that, and nothing higher, is the driving motive—and answers it by saying that there are some momentary gains which can be bought too dear. It then refers to Mr. Asquith's pledges, and proceeds:—

These are pledges given in the full light of day, and no sophistry can suggest that they would be fulfilled by substituting for them the offer of a Referendum. That would be as naked a breach of honour—unless those to whom the pledges were given accepted the substitute—as could be committed. There may be some persons who imagine that in politics honour must give way to expediency. For our part we think that the last thing which the Government should or even dare do is to forfeit their title to the respect of men who hold that a word should be a bond.

It would be difficult to find stronger words with which to condemn the proposal.

The Times.

The proposal has also been fully discussed in the *Unionist Press*. The *Times*, in a leading article of January 18, commences by saying that "it is daily becoming more evident that the question of Woman Suffrage threatens to produce an acute political crisis," and proceeds to make merry over the "new converts" to the idea of a Referendum who

of course find special reasons for their advocacy of that which they flouted a few months ago; their Referendum, we are given to understand, is quite a different thing from the *Unionist* Referendum. But this only means that they think its application would help their party. Their object is to extricate the Prime Minister from the very awkward position into which he has fallen.

The *Times* proceeds to argue that that position is of Mr. Asquith's own making, because he went out of his way to announce the introduction of a Reform Bill in 1912, and adds "the new move was held not only to have blown the Conciliation Bill into the air or torpedoed it—to use Mr. Lloyd George's expression—but to have been devised for that purpose." We find ourselves in full agreement with this statement.

Other Unionist Pronouncements.

The *Observer*, in a leader entitled "Splits and Cross-Splits," remarks that "the Coalition is coming to its Nemesis," and warns Unionists to be ready for a possible General Election in the spring. It contrasts the attitude of the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Daily News*, and adds "the beauty of the idea is that the Referendum would be far more likely to settle this Government than to settle anything else." The *Morning Post*, in a leading article of January 15, compares the *Westminster Gazette* to Pechinoff, and after quoting from that journal phrases professing sympathy with Woman Suffrage proceeds:—

Even the most innocent and guileless of our Suffragist friends will find some difficulty in believing that the one Government organ [the *Westminster*] is not animated by the motive ascribed to it by the other [the *Daily News*], "con-

siderations of expediency." They will no doubt call the proposal, coming from such a quarter, what the *Daily News* calls it—a "naked breach of honour." Women, who have been so often deceived by men, have never been betrayed with more cynicism than in this proposed transaction of a Referendum in place of a pledge.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* in an amusing leading article on Wednesday twits the Government with their position, and asks whether Mr. Asquith is prepared to use the word "obey" to Mr. Lloyd George.

Our Point of View.

For our own part we utterly reject the proposal, which is directly contrary to the pledges of the Prime Minister. Further, in view of the fact that a Referendum is not part of the Constitutional machinery of this country, we decline to submit Woman Suffrage to a unique procedure. We hold that not being a party question the votes of M.P.'s upon Woman Suffrage are more genuine than those given on other questions in obedience to the party whips. Moreover, as it has been for nearly 50 years before the country, and as it has been voted on in three successive Parliaments, while prior to the last general election Mr. Asquith declared that this Parliament should be able to deal "effectively" with it, we claim that M.P.'s represent the views of their constituents upon it far more accurately than in the case of other measures, such, for instance, as the Insurance Bill, which had never been before the country at all.

Would It Save the Cabinet?

Nor do we see any reason for supposing that, except as a temporary expedient of delay, the Referendum could in any event help the Cabinet. If the result was favourable to Woman Suffrage, Mr. Asquith would have to pocket his scruples or resign. And what real difference is there between bowing to the majority of the electorate and bowing to the majority of the elected representatives? Would it not be much better still for him to bow at once to the view of the majority of the Cabinet? If the vote was unfavourable to Woman Suffrage, our agitation, which has already called into being the dissensions in the Cabinet by making the question a living issue, would

not be diminished but would, as Mr. Asquith himself foresees, be increased, and the pro-suffrage Ministers would find themselves compelled to be even more active in its defence. There is no way out except for the Cabinet to unite in enfranchising women. We commend to our readers the leading article in the *Edinburgh Evening News* which is reproduced on page 248 of this issue. A striking statement from the pen of Mr. Philip Snowden will also be found in the current issue of the *Christian Commonwealth*.

Another Suggestion.

Following hard on the heels of the proposal to submit the question of Woman Suffrage to a Referendum, there appeared in the prominent Liberal organ, *The News of the World*, on Sunday last, a statement, claiming high authority, as to the intentions of the Cabinet. The essential part of this statement we reproduce on page 250. Briefly it amounts to this, that the Government find that they "could not attempt to legislate upon the subject without courting disaster." It has accordingly been decided to drop the Manhood Suffrage Bill and to substitute in its place a Plural Voting Bill. It has further been decided, according to this authority, that Cabinet Ministers after carrying out their present engagements shall not continue to take the field against one another on Woman Suffrage, but that they will bury the hatchet and hang up the question, at any rate, over next session. This statement has not been officially denied or confirmed. Several of the papers have expressed the view that such a development is probable, others, including the *Standard* and the *Daily News*, are inclined to disbelieve it. The *East Anglian Times* thinks that the Master of Elibank is already looking about for some cargo to throw overboard, and that he will select electoral reform as the most convenient. The *Globe* says that the statement is probably correct and if so the pledges to the suffragettes will be falsified, and the next move will therefore lie with them.

If It Is True.

We may say at once that if this solution out of their present difficulties is really contemplated by Ministers



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UNITED WE DIFFER.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE. "Votes for Women! Don't you listen to my Esteemed Colleague!"
MR. HARCOURT. "No Votes for Women! My Esteemed Colleague is Talking Nonsense!"

it is one more proof of the utter unreliability of any pledges which they may give. Mr. Lloyd George said that he regarded the passage of Woman Suffrage on broad democratic lines in 1912 as "a certainty," and to this end he would campaign the country on its behalf. If he accepts the proposed solution he will be a consenting party in the attempt to make the "certainty" an "impossibility," and he will be abandoning his great campaign almost as soon as it has begun. The fact that we have always known some hokey pokey was intended would not make us unobservant of the breach of faith if it occurred, while it would throw upon those who have been content to be trustful the necessity of abandoning this attitude for ever.

The Attitude of the W.S.P.U.

We shall, of course, refuse to believe in the accuracy of the statement until it is confirmed. Nevertheless, it is well to be prepared for any situation which may arise, and we desire, therefore, to make clear in advance certain points which, if the situation develops, we shall expound more fully later. Firstly, the Plural Voting Bill is to be a men's Franchise Bill, which may or not be simply the Manhood Suffrage Bill writ small, but which in any case will not be open to amendment so as to include women. Secondly, Mr. Asquith's pledge to give this Parliament effective opportunity of settling the Woman Suffrage question still exists and this, as we have shown by reference to the Parliament Act must mean, if it means anything, that the Bill should be voted on in all its stages in 1912. Thirdly we refuse to have anything to do with private amendments or private bills on Woman Suffrage. The experience of the last two years has proved beyond any possibility of doubt that Ministers always possess means by which such private proposals can be and will be defeated. Consequently we shall refuse to be content with anything less than a Government measure to give equal franchise rights to men and women. Failing this we shall pursue with greater determination than ever the militant tactics which have brought this question to its present position and which will alone can carry it to a successful issue.

Inhumanity of the Home Office.

The Home Office is still obdurate with regard to the question of remission of sentence of the suffrage prisoners and they will not therefore be released until their full terms expire, the dates being:—Mrs. Leigh on Tuesday, January 23, those sentenced on December 12 on February 10, and those sentenced on December 13 on February 12. Mrs. Roy Rothwell was released last Tuesday, at the expiration of her term of five weeks, and has a story to tell of what has been going on in prison which shows at once the inhumanity of the Home Office and the necessity for militant action if reform is to be achieved. One of the prisoners was suffering from a severe abscess and required the attention of a dentist, another was seriously ill owing to the fact that the windows would not open and the ventilator was choked with refuse. Repeated applications were made to the authorities and to the Home Office, but no redress was granted. Then militant action was tried. Not long after, a dentist was procured and the windows were changed. Patience is certainly a virtue, but it must not be carried to excess!

The By-Elections.

A vigorous fight is being conducted by the W.S.P.U. in Carmarthen and East Edinburgh in opposition to the Liberal candidates, owing to the treacherous attitude of the Government towards Woman Suffrage. The W.S.P.U. election address, extracts from which will be found on page 249, explains the situation to the electors, and calls upon them to send a message to Mr. Asquith of their disapproval by keeping out the Liberal nominee.

Items of Interest.

A special message from the women still in Holloway will be found on page 250.

Mrs. Pankhurst's boat has been delayed; we were informed on going to press that she would not reach London (St. Pancras) till Thursday morning (yesterday) at 11 o'clock.

The Speech from the Throne in opening the Swedish Parliament foreshadows a bill to confer the franchise on women with the right to sit in Parliament.

A special article on the use of the word "obey" in the marriage service, written by the Rev. Hugh Chapman, appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* for January 16.

An article by Lady Constance Lytton appeared in the Woman's Page of the *Standard* on January 16.

Among the contents of this issue we draw attention to the cartoons reproduced from *Punch* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to the extracts from speeches of Cabinet Ministers on the Referendum, and to the article extracted from the *Labour Leader* dealing with the political situation.

Attention is also directed to the L.P. meeting to be held in the Albert Hall on February 13 to demand Adult Suffrage.

A dinner in honour of the suffrage prisoners sentenced at Newington last month, and of Mrs. Leigh will be held at the Connaught Rooms, on Friday, Feb. 16, at 7.30. Mrs. Pankhurst in the Chair. Tickets, price 6s., can be obtained from the Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn.

LAST WEEK OF SALE

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Commencing on MONDAY, JANUARY 22

Typical Bargains Below.



37 only. **Fur-lined Coats**, in fine quality faced cloth and tweeds, perfect shapes, with high-grade fur collars and revers. Original Prices, 10 to 15 gns. **9s/6**



Kolinski Sets at Half-Price, 22 only. Sable Kolinski Sets (as sketch), scarcely distinguishable from Canadian sable. Regular Price. **Sale Price**. Stole 15 gns. 7½ gns. 12 gns. Muff 10 gns. 5 gns. the Set



100 Coats in faced cloth, serges, and good colour reversible tweeds, various shapes, of which the sketch is a typical example. Original price 50/- to 65 gns. **Now 21/-**



520 only. **Wool Sports Coats**, hand-knitted and machine-knitted, in a variety of shapes and colours, of which the above garment is a typical example, from 30 to 44 ins. long. Orig. Prices, from 25/6 to 63/- **10/8**



50 only. **Coats and Skirts**, in tweeds, serges, and faced cloths, some slightly soiled, all different shapes, of which the sketch is an example. Original Prices, from 23 to 94/6. **21/-**



White Chiffon Overdress trimmed fine black shadow lace and narrow black velvet, an example of a collection of model tunics which we are reducing to the uniform price of 29/6. Original Prices, 59/6 to 51 gns.



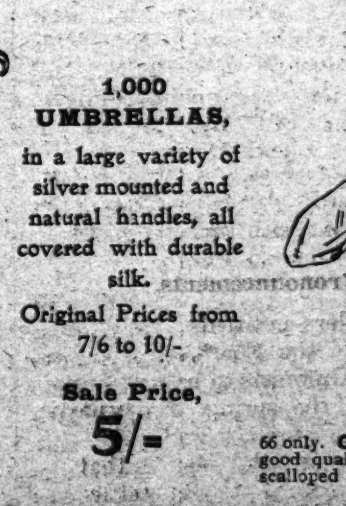
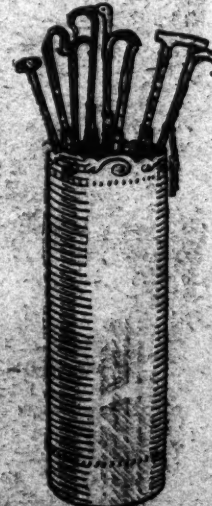
22 Odd Gowns, of which sketch is an example. **Gown** (as sketch), in salmon pink faced cloth, yoke and sleeves of panne velvet, same shading. Original Price, 10 gns. **Sale Price** 29/6



40 only. **Rest Gowns**, in silk, nylon, satin, etc., chiefly in light colours, in a large variety of shapes. Original Prices, 51/6 to 84/- **21/9**



120 only. **Smart Blouses** (as sketch), in rich quality 60s. satin with waistcoat of foulard, all quite fresh, daintily trimmed. Original Price, 21/6 **12/6**



1,000 UMBRELLAS, in a large variety of silver mounted and natural handles, all covered with durable silk. Original Prices from 7/6 to 10/- **Sale Price, 5/-**



66 only. **Girls' Nightdresses**, made of good quality material, extra strong, with scalloped edges, full size. Original 5/6 **Sale from 2/11**

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A REFERENDUM SUGGESTED ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Divergency of Views Expressed by the Liberal Press. Unionist Criticism.

On Thursday in last week a special article appeared in the *Daily Chronicle* advocating the adoption of the Referendum to Woman Suffrage. So important is this proposal considering the place in which it appeared, the manner in which it was displayed, and the matter it contained, that we reproduce it in full below, together with extracts from the leading articles of other prominent newspapers on the proposal.

THE DAILY CHRONICLE, JAN. 11.

The Women's Suffrage question has now reached a stage when it has to be faced with courage and sincerity. It has got into a hopeless Parliamentary tangle, with the Cabinet tied in a knot in the middle. Briefly, the position is as follows:—

The Government has given full facilities for discussing the Conciliation Bill—a measure which no member of the Cabinet accepts as a satisfactory settlement.

The Government means to introduce a Manhood Suffrage Bill, and will allow the House to amend it in the interests of women. In other words, it will be left to the House to say whether votes shall be given to all women, or only on the basis of the Conciliation Bill, or on a Conciliation Bill terms plus votes for all married women.

Up to this point the Cabinet as a body offers no united opinion, but should an amendment be carried in the House of Commons in favour of Women's Suffrage on wider terms than are proposed by the Conciliation Bill, then the Cabinet becomes a unit, and gives facilities for the amended Bill as a Government measure. This will be an illogical and impossible position for the Cabinet.

It is true that the leaders of the Opposition are as hopelessly divided on this question as are members of the Government, but they enjoy a position of freedom and irresponsibility. Were they in office, they would be precisely in the same dilemma as the Liberal Cabinet find themselves. We cannot have one Cabinet on Home Rule and two Cabinets on Women's Suffrage. We cannot have some Cabinet Ministers campaigning in favour of Women's Suffrage and others leading a counter attack. Anti-Suffrage Ministers have kept silence up to now, but some of them are about to take to the platform against Women's Suffrage, while several of their colleagues are vigorously espousing the women's cause. The tradition of the unitary responsibility of the Cabinet is thus broken down.

The Cabinet's Position.

For a Cabinet divided on Women's Suffrage to accept collective responsibility for a Women's Suffrage Bill simply because it has passed second reading in the House of Commons will be to stultify those members of the Cabinet who are opposed to Women's Suffrage in any form. The public will not think much of the character or principles of such Ministers if they remain in office after such an occurrence. The situation now created places the Prime Minister in a very difficult and embarrassing position. He has declared that in his opinion Women's Suffrage would be "disastrous" to the nation. Yet, as things now stand, provided the House of Commons passes the Women's Suffrage amendment, the Prime Minister inferentially supports a measure which he believes to be "disastrous."

While the Cabinet find themselves in a dilemma we cannot blame them for creating the situation which has landed them there. The House of Commons is responsible. Members of Parliament voted in the past light-heartedly in favour of Women's Suffrage. When second readings of a private Bill are carried time after time, the Government is forced to take cognisance of the result. Thus the Cabinet has been forced into the untenable position which it now occupies. The same fate would have befallen any other Cabinet under the same circumstances.

The action of the Government in this matter and the division in their ranks are fair game for the Tories, although they, as a party, are just as hopelessly divided on Women's Suffrage. Never was there a political question on which there is so much diversity of opinion. The Liberal party is divided. So is the Tory party. The Labour members are not at one on the question. There are differences in the Cabinet. The women throughout the country are divided, and no one knows in what proportion.

What, then, is the solution of the tangle? In the case of all other franchise reforms the demand had been supported by the organisation of a political party. In this case how can the House of Commons justify its action in dealing with a great question of organic change which has never been placed before the electorate in a concrete form? Is not popular sanction necessary for so great a change? If so, the opinion of the people can only be fairly and squarely ascertained in one way, that is by applying the Referendum, if the question is to be dealt with by the present Parliament. Even after a General Election in which the suffrage was the most prominent question before the people, a majority in favour of it might be secured, but it would not be a party majority.

Not a Party Question.

Women's Suffrage, unlike any other question before the public, cuts across party lines. No Cabinet, Liberal or Conservative, could bring in a Bill in favour of it. The divisions on the Conservative side are just as marked as on the Liberal side, with this variation—that a majority of the members of the Liberal Government are in favour of Women's Suffrage, while a majority in a Conservative Government would probably be opposed to it.

What justification is there for applying the Referendum to the Suffrage question and not to other problems of the day? The Prime Minister has always foreshadowed cases in which the Referendum could be applied with advantage. Women's Suffrage is essentially one of them. Every other question before the House of Commons has been placed squarely before the country by one or other of the two great parties. The people, backed up by the whole strength of party organisation, have had an opportunity at election after election of deciding in regard to Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, Tariff Reform, land, and education. No party organisation has been put in motion for or against Woman Suffrage. No party has a mandate on the question. No member was ever elected because he supported Woman Suffrage, or ever defeated because he was opposed to it. It upsets all the usual elements in party calculations. It may be that a Liberal candidate in one constituency is opposed to it while the Conservative standing against him is in favour of it. In a neighbouring constituency the position may be reversed. Just for the reason that the Referendum answers in Switzerland, where the Legislature consists of groups no one of which or combination of which can secure a majority to pass any measure, so the Referendum is necessary to settle the Woman Suffrage problem.

Having established, therefore, that this is a case in which the Referendum can be applied, the next problem is, Who shall be consulted? If the plebiscite is confined to existing men voters, women naturally will not accept it. But it must be remembered that the franchise has never been extended except with the consent of the existing voters. As a rule, there has been an overwhelming demand for the vote. Until now there has never been any "anti-suffrage" movement among those on whom it was proposed to bestow the vote. In the case of the franchise to women, however, we have not only opposition among a section of the present voters, but strong hostility to the vote among a section of the very class which it is proposed to enfranchise. Here is a novel situation which should be met by making the Referendum as wide as possible, and appealing for a decision to women as well as to men.

To what extent should women be included? The only register in existence is the list of municipal women voters. We would not object to the inclusion of the municipal women voters in the Referendum, but would prefer to see a large number of women consulted.

What form the Referendum should take and what questions should be asked are matters of detail. Let the principle be admitted—the absolute necessity for facing the problem in the only way in which it can be dealt with at the present time—and the particular manner in which the Referendum can be applied will very soon be settled.

Should the result of the Referendum be favourable to the admission of women to the suffrage the Government of the day will have to bow to this decision. If, on the other hand, the decision is against the granting of votes in any form to women, that does not by any means settle the question. It will only make supporters of the movement all the more determined to convince the people of the justice of their claim.

THE WESTMINSTER GAZETTE, JAN. 13.
We have constantly said, as also have (amongst others) Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill, that there will be some questions upon which a Referendum would be a harmless and useful expedient. Woman Suffrage seems to us to be one such question, since it divides both parties, and since, as is now fairly obvious, any attempt to deal with it by the existing machinery of State is fraught with peril to the very system of Cabinet responsibility, attacked (as we contend) by Unionist proposals on the Referendum.

THE DAILY NEWS, Jan. 12.

Two of our Liberal contemporaries have committed themselves, and are anxious to commit the Liberal Party and the Government, to a referendum on Woman's Suffrage. The argument put forward is that the Cabinet and all parties are divided, so that the simplest way out of the tangle is to have a referendum—though it is added that who shall be asked to vote is a detail which may be settled once the principle is admitted. Whatever force there might have been in this argument six years ago has surely disappeared now, for two good reasons. In the first place, the Liberal Party has condemned the referendum; in the second place, a majority of members and the Prime Minister, in the name of the Government, have given certain pledges which are binding upon any men of honour. It is quite true that Mr. Asquith personally reserved the possibility of certain matters being fit subjects for settlement by referendum, but that is certainly not the view of the party as a whole, while the country remembers the vigorous and convincing campaign which Liberals carried on against that very dubious foreign political device. What would be the impression left upon the mind of plain men by the spectacle of a great party abandoning a conviction just in order to get itself out of a temporary difficulty—for that and nothing higher is the driving motive? And who can say if the referendum is once introduced how far it will spread? There are some momentary gains which can be bought too dear.

There is a majority of members who have pledged themselves not once but several times to vote for a Woman's Suffrage Bill. Mr. Asquith, again, has pledged himself to give time for the Conciliation Bill and to allow a Woman's Suffrage amendment to be moved to his own Manhood Suffrage Bill, which if carried is to become an integral part of the Bill. These are pledges given in the full light of day, and no sophistry can suggest that they would be fulfilled by substituting for them the offer of a referendum. That would be as naked a breach of honour—unless those to whom the pledges were given accepted the substitute—as could be committed. There may be some persons who imagine that in politics honour must give way to expediency. For our part we think that the last thing which the Government should or even dare do is to forfeit their title to the respect of men who hold that a word should be a bond.

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, JAN. 12.
Now that the question of Women's Suffrage has become urgent and its solution can no longer be evaded, there are cries of consternation from those of the half-hearted who had hoped to keep it for ever in limbo. The flag of distress was first run up by the *Westminster Gazette*; this is now followed by even more vehement signalings from the *Daily Chronicle*. Both papers have offered, if our memory serves us rightly, a consistent opposition to the principle of the Referendum, yet now in their alarm they fly to it as the only refuge from an even greater danger, the danger of having to translate fair words into honest actions. What has occurred to create this sudden panic? The reply is simple; it has been discovered that some of the anti-suffrage members of the Cabinet mean to take an active part in opposition to Women's Suffrage in any form, and above all to its inclusion by means of an amendment in the promised Government Reform Bill. Two members of the Cabinet are announced to take part in the anti-suffrage meeting in the Albert Hall on February 28, which is to follow the suffrage meeting to be held in the same place about a week earlier, and also to be addressed by several Cabinet Ministers. This, cries the *Chronicle*, is intolerable; "the tradition of the unitary responsibility of the Cabinet is broken down." But this is not all; Mr. Asquith has promised in the clearest and most emphatic manner that if an amendment in favour of Women's Suffrage is adopted by the House of Commons in Committee on the Government Reform Bill the amendment will then be treated as an integral part of the Bill, and the Government will stand or fall by it. Nothing could be more precise than this declaration, made by the Prime Minister on more than one occasion, and repeated in the most express terms and with no kind of qualification or reservation to the deputation of Women's Suffrage Societies which waited upon him shortly before the close of last season. Well, but, says the *Chronicle*, this is terrible, and cannot be allowed. For those members of the Cabinet who are opposed to Women's Suffrage in any form to accept such a situation would be to stultify themselves; they might even feel obliged to resign. We cannot pretend to foretell what the anti-suffrage members of the Cabinet might feel it to be their duty to do under these circumstances. We should hope they would feel justified in accepting the verdict of the House of Commons as a whole, as the Prime Minister, himself an avowed anti-suffragist, has stated that it is his intention to do. But, be this as it may, pledges must be fulfilled, and their consequences, however painful, must be accepted. There is no warrant in anything that has been said or done by the Prime Minister for the application of the Referendum in this more than in any other matter. If it is good for Women's Suffrage it is good for Home Rule, for Welsh Disestablishment, for the Reform Bill as a whole, and not merely for a particular amendment to it. Besides, what is it that we are asked to put to the test of a Referendum—which of the score of possible solutions of the suffrage question? It would be impossible to say. The whole proposal is unfair and impracticable, and we do not suppose that the Prime Minister would for a moment consider it.

THE TIMES.

It is daily becoming more evident that the question of Woman Suffrage threatens to produce an acute political crisis. . . . The Liberal Party has got into a fix, and its advisers are sharply divided upon the best way out. The situation is exceedingly interesting for many reasons, but most of all, perhaps, because the conflict has now come to centre in the question of a Referendum on Woman Suffrage. One side of the party urges it and the other as strongly opposes the suggestion. . . . The new converts (to the Referendum) of course, find special reasons for their advocacy of that which they flouted a few months ago; their Referendum, we are given to understand, is quite a different thing from the Unionist Referendum. But this only means that they think its application would help their party. Their object is to extricate the Prime Minister from the very awkward position into which he has fallen. It is a legitimate, if not a very lofty, object, though that position is of his own making. The whole situation has developed out of the policy of electoral reform which he suddenly announced at the beginning of November in reply to a deputation of members of Parliament who presented a memorial in favour of

Adult Suffrage. He then stated that the Government intended to bring in a Bill for reforming and extending the present franchise. The terms he used were extremely vague, but they pointed to a residential franchise. This was taken to mean Adult Manhood Suffrage, and has been so interpreted ever since; but it is impossible to say with any certainty or confidence what Mr. Asquith actually promised. Whatever it was, however, the announcement altered the whole position with regard to Woman Suffrage. Up to that time the so-called Conciliation Bill held the field; but the new move was held not only to have blown the Conciliation Bill into the air or "torpedoed" it—to use Mr. Lloyd George's expression—but to have been devised for that purpose.

THE OBSERVER.

The Coalition is coming to its Nemesis at last, and when we advise Unionists to prepare for a possible General Election in the spring—or in any case at a far earlier date than they have been inclined to expect—we do not raise a warning without reason. Upon the general problem of Women's Suffrage and upon whether the Referendum should be used with ignoble opportunism as a means of escape, the Cabinet is split and cross-split. The faithful *Daily News* says that to resort to the Referendum would be "a naked breach of honour." The devoted *Daily Chronicle* protests that the Premier will stand before the country stripped of every claim to "character or principle" if he does not insist upon the Referendum. Otherwise, he would either have to break up the Government in a few months or remain in office for the purpose of promoting a policy which he declares to be "disastrous." The beauty of the idea is that the Referendum would be far more likely to settle this Government than to settle anything else.

THE EDINBURGH EVENING NEWS.

Upon this proposal one or two plain, simple remarks fall to be made. In the first place, it would be most inconsistent for the Liberal Party, within a year of repudiating the Referendum as a Tory dodge, to adopt it themselves. But Women's Suffrage, according to the *Chronicle* is a special case. Every new measure is a special case. Had the *Daily Chronicle* suggested referring the Insurance Bill to a plebiscite, there would have been quite as much justification, if not more. The case for the Referendum must be defensible on grounds of principle, not as an expedient which can be taken up once and then denied for ever after. To employ a Referendum on Women's Suffrage would obviously create a precedent of extreme importance. No Liberal could afterwards object to its application in circumstances of any legislative novelty. As an expedient, therefore, it would be extremely ill-advised. The great objection on principle remains imperishable. As we have always maintained, a Referendum would destroy the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility. Look how it would operate in this case. A plebiscite being taken, and resulting, let us assume, in favour of Women's Suffrage, the Cabinet would then adopt the Bill. Practically, the identical course they are already going to pursue! Every argument usable against a divided Cabinet taking collective responsibility for the Bill would equally apply after a Referendum. Mr. Asquith's personal opposition to Women's Suffrage would no more be affected by the knowledge that he and those who think with him were in a minority in the country than by the knowledge, which he now has, of being on this question in a minority in the House of Commons. The responsibility for acting against his individual convictions would only be one stage more remote. Does not the crux of the questions lie inside the Cabinet? Since the Prime Minister is prepared to include Women's Suffrage in a Franchise Bill, and assign Government authority to it, can the step any longer be considered as fraught with peril to the nation? Adopting Women's Suffrage into a Government measure must surely imply a milder view. Has the time not come for the Cabinet to take up a clearer and more decided attitude on this great question?

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE.

In a leading article under the title "Will Mr. Asquith say 'Obey'?" the *Pall Mall Gazette* on Wednesday, January 17, said:—In spite of the plenary inspiration claimed by the *Daily News*, we have good reason to think that the question is not finally settled. Not only the Prime Minister himself, but even some of his colleagues who support Women's Suffrage, are convinced that the use of the Referendum, however unscrupulous on the part of those who have denounced the Referendum, is the only relatively safe means of cutting the Gordian knot. But on the other side is Mr. Lloyd George, supported by the Nationalists for one reason and by the Labour party for another. Any other Premier would resign if the Chancellor of the Exchequer refused to give way and preferred to subject his chief to infinite humiliation and discredit. But Mr. Asquith is not an other Premier. Mr. Redmond has been instructed in "telling the line," Mr. Lloyd George may teach him to say "Obey!"

LAURENCE HOUSMAN. On the Referendum Proposal.

The *Daily Chronicle* announces that the question of Women's Suffrage has now reached a stage when it must be treated "with courage and sincerity." That such a stage should only have been reached when the Cabinet finds itself in a hole is an imputation on the Liberal Party's past record which would surely have come more naturally from its political opponents. But Suffragists know that the accusation is true, and the most sincere friends of Liberalism may well question whether the proposed application of the Referendum to Women's Suffrage is either sincere or courageous if the demand for it only arises through lack of sincerity and courage in the past.

Of that there can scarcely be a doubt. Liberalism, by its main principles, is committed to Women's Suffrage up to the hilt; but, free from the pressure of any voting interest in its favour, until the last few years, the party has not troubled either to purge its ranks of heresy or to strengthen and confirm the weak. The great Liberal majority of 1880 deserted its pledges to women under Government pressure, and, allowing them to be omitted from the last Reform Bill, did nothing thereafter to atone for the betrayal. That is a sorry record, and, though the party organisation was directly responsible for it, the Liberal party has, it appears, no sense of sin in the matter, and seems to regard itself as without obligation or debt. Having neglected to repair its fault by educating the electorate in the principle which for party reasons it laid aside, it now proposes to submit this question and this question alone to a Referendum; and the electorate, uneducated by its own leaders until the last moment, and then confused by the contending voices arising from ranks where it has been accustomed to find agreement, is to be called upon to speak the final word just where its claim to exclusive judgment is the very point at issue! Such education as this Court of Appeal now possesses it has received, somewhat grudgingly, from the women themselves, who, in fighting against ignorance and indifference have often been forced, of necessity, to attack that party-system by which ignorance and indifference have so long been encouraged and sustained. The question is to be submitted therefore to a disorganised electorate—an instrument to which no politician would trust the fate of any great scheme on which he had set his heart. All the work of our party organisations throughout the country is set to correct those drawbacks of our half-educated democracy which lack of organisation would immediately make prominent. In his most unorganised form, with all the possibilities for a wayward and capricious judgment greatly increased, our male Demos is to be called upon to decide the woman's claim!

And in what form is that claim likely to be presented to him? The question is said to be a non-party one. But has its discussion and treatment in the House of Commons ever remained uninfluenced by party considerations and interests? Can it, even under a Referendum, hope to be so treated? What safeguard have we that the present Liberal majority will allow it to go forth to the electorate (if a Referendum is decided on) in any form except one suited to its party interests, though too advanced, may be, for popular acceptance? Has not the Government's proposed Manhood Suffrage Bill already had the direct and intended effect of presenting the claim which women are making for full justice in a less acceptable form than when the Conciliation Bill alone held the field? And is it not obvious that all the Anti-suffragist influences within the House, both Liberal and Conservative, will be applied to securing a Referendum so framed as to ensure defeat?

At each step in the history of Women's Suffrage the aim of the Liberal Party has been, not to clear its conscience, but to rid itself of an immediate difficulty; and now, in the name of "courage and sincerity," it proposes to adopt a discredited device of its political opponents in order that it may hand over its responsibility to that very section of our constitutional machinery where its neglect of the question has been most cynical and most flagrant.

WHAT MINISTERS HAVE SAID ABOUT THE REFERENDUM.

MR. ASQUITH.

I object to the substitution of a casual and sporadic set of judgments by a plebiscite on an issue which may be imperfectly defined—for how are you going to put your question?—and in regard to which a large section of the electorate may have only a most languid interest. I object entirely to the substitution of a procedure of that kind for a judgment deliberately arrived at after the interchange of argument and the clash of Parliamentary discussion by the chosen and responsible representatives of the people. Such a change would mean the very foundations of representative Government, and it would degrade the House of Commons from the position of the greatest and most deliberate executive in the world to the level of a mere deliberative assembly. (Nov. 26, 1910.)

Once engraft the Referendum on our Constitution as part and parcel of its normal working machinery, and you impair and in time will destroy the whole sense of responsibility both of Ministers and of Members of the House of Commons, which is the salt and the salvation of our political life. (Dec. 1, 1910.)

This [the Referendum] was not democracy. It was a caricature of democracy. It would impoverish representation, sterilise and shackle the House of Commons, and subject the community to indefinite and constantly recurring cost and turmoil and disturbance of trade. A more retrograde step, a wider departure from the lines on which the Constitution has developed, it was impossible to conceive. (Dec. 5, 1910.)

Apart from the objections founded on its inconsistency, its incompatibility with the fundamental principles of representative Government which the introduction of the Referendum as a normal and regular part of the Constitution would involve, it is open to this initial, this fundamental, this insurmountable objection: that it does not secure, as on all hands it is agreed now should be secured, fair play and an even chance between the two great parties in the State. (Dec. 5, 1910.)

You are throwing away, if ever you adopt that proposal—which I know you will not, and the Tories themselves are beginning to be shy of it—you would be throwing away the whole of the fruits of the experience and wisdom of generation after generation; you would be striking a blow at the very foundations of representative government; you would be degrading the House of Commons. It would be a leap in the dark, a leap out of dark into the dark. (Dec. 14, 1910.)

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

They mean to have a Referendum. . . . How are you to instruct them (the voters)? Who is to undertake the task? Who is to bear the expense? How long is it going to take? How are you going to the poll? . . . It simply means that you would be crushing democracy with a weight of gold. . . . That is not a method of extending justice—it is a costly method of denying justice, and that is why we cannot assent to it. . . . Sympathy is essential to legislation, and sympathy without knowledge is impossible. A Referendum which the Liberal Party has repudiated for other questions would be totally unfair for Woman Suffrage. (Nov. 26, 1910.)

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Believe me, the general adoption of a system of Referendum would not be a satisfactory method of conducting the Government of the British Empire. I think it would be unfair to great local minorities which have a special point of view in which they are passionately interested, to be brushed aside by the abstention or indifference of the large majority of other parts of the United Kingdom. . . . Is it not all a dodge to perpetuate the old injustice under the new disguise? A trick in order to gain time to load the dice again? A fair pretence to strike a fatal blow? (Nov. 26, 1910.)

We do not approve of the policy of a Referendum. We think it a bad and vicious system for a country to adopt at the stage, at any rate, to which Great Britain has attained. We know it is wholly out of harmony with British institutions. We think it would be fatal to Ministerial responsibility. (Dec. 4, 1910.)

SIR EDWARD GREY.

The best way of getting the opinion of the people, not only expressed, but made effective, was that the country should return representatives of a freely elected House of Commons, with a full sense of responsibility. The Referendum would destroy the sense of responsibility. (Dec. 3, 1910.)

MR. HALDANE.

The Referendum was impossible; it was the oldest farce ever put forward. (Dec. 12, 1910.)

MR. HARCOURT.

The Referendum is a new-fangled, costly and irritating plebiscite designed to give power to wealth and crush by expenditure the wishes of the least well-to-do. (Letter quoted in Press, Dec. 10, 1910.)

LORD LOREBURN.

If the Referendum were to be introduced as an ordinary part of Parliamentary practice, he did not hesitate to say it would involve a greater change than would be brought about by such measures as Adult Suffrage or Home-Rule-All-Round. (Dec. 5, 1910.)

SIR JOHN SIMON.

Sir John Simon said that the Referendum had a democratic air . . . but two difficulties presented themselves to him in its working. It was to be used on some concrete question. . . . Who was to vote? Some Bills applied to England only and others to Scotland and Ireland only. Was the Highlander in Scotland and the Irish peasant in Connemara to vote on the English Education Bill. (Jan. 27, 1911.)

MR. URE.

The Referendum would demolish the representative character of the House of Commons. Members were not sent to Parliament as delegates. . . . It was folly, it was madness, it was not a really business-like proposal. It was no remedy at all, it was a mockery, which was intended for the Liberal party alone. Let them not be carried away by specious promises and illusions; just let them think where they stood from all this trickery. He asked the proposers of the scheme again, "Do you want to give us fair play?" Everybody must see that this was not an honest thing, and there was nothing British or fair about it. (Dec. 2, 1910.)

CARMARTHEN BY-ELECTION.

Polling Day, Wednesday, January 24.

CANDIDATES.

Mr. Llewellyn Williams (Lib.)
Mr. Frank George Vivian (Lab.)
Mr. H. C. Bond (C.)
Dr. Brown (Ind. S.C.)

W.S.P.U. Organiser—Miss Barratt.
Committee Rooms—Stepney St. Arcade, Llanelli.
Result in Dec., 1910:—W. L. Williams (L.), unopposed.

The contest here, necessitated by the appointment of Mr. Llewellyn Williams to the Recordership of Swansea, bids fair to be a very exciting one. Good committee rooms have been taken in the centre of the town, and an energetic campaign is being carried on against the Liberal candidate. All W.S.P.U. members who can give even one or two days to helping in the campaign are asked to communicate immediately with the organiser. Those who cannot help personally are asked to send a cheque or postal order towards the expenses of the election. The *Morning Post*, of January 15, says: "Mr. Llewellyn Williams, the Liberal, will have to reckon with active opposition from the militant suffragists, a detachment of whom have taken quarters in the town." Mrs. Pankhurst will visit the constituency immediately on her arrival from America, and will speak at Carmarthen tomorrow (Saturday), at 3 p.m., and at Llanelli in the evening, at 8 p.m.

THE ELECTION ADDRESS.

The W.S.P.U. election address to the electors of Carmarthen commences as follows:—

ELECTORS!

We ask you to vote against the Liberal candidate because he stands as the nominee of a Government who have insulted women by announcing that they will introduce a Bill this session giving votes to men only.

Everyone knows that there is, and has been no agitation in the country for Manhood Suffrage. The Manhood Suffrage Bill is simply an expedient for cracking Women's Suffrage. It is the answer, not to a demand for votes for men; it is the answer to the demand for votes for women.

It must be a Government Measure.

The Government attempts to further insult your intelligence and ours by saying that if women want votes they must depend on an amendment to the Manhood Suffrage Bill. We ask you to judge whether any sensible reformers, men or women, would trust any reform in which they are vitally interested to a "Go-as-you-please" vote in the House of Commons. Would the Irish party allow Home Rule for Ireland to be dealt with as an amendment to a Government Bill giving Home Rule to Scotland? Would the advocates of Welsh Disestablishment be satisfied if Mr. Asquith offered them an open amendment to a Bill dealing with the reform of the Church in England? Would the Labour Party have allowed the Taff Vale question to be dealt with by means of an amendment? No! The Irish Party, the Welsh Party, and the Labour Party have demanded a Government measure and so do we.

After dealing further with the political situation the address proceeds:—

A Message to the Prime Minister.

Electors of Carmarthen, we ask you, by defeating the Liberal Candidate, to send the Prime Minister a message, the only message that he and the Government can understand. Let him know that you call upon him to drop the Manhood Suffrage Bill and to introduce a measure giving equal voting rights to men and women.

Remember that for many years women have carried out a greater agitation for the franchise than has ever been carried out in this country. Remember that they have organised the greatest and most representative processions, that they have held great demonstrations, both in the open and in all the most important halls, assisted by vast audiences. Remember that more work has been done for this reform than for any other question in a so-called free country.

Remember that over a thousand women have suffered imprisonment, and not only imprisonment, but every indignity and cruelty which could be heaped upon them. Remember that it is only by such means as the hunger strike and by the endurance of the hideous cruelty of forcible feeding that they have won any mitigation, even in prison, of ill-treatment. Remember that one woman has been made a life-long cripple as a result of neglect in prison.

Remember that one woman has died as a result of the injuries she received from the agents of the Government when she, with other women, attempted to exercise the right of Petition, and that many more have been injured in health and in limb.

Remember the assault with the hot pipe made on a helpless woman in prison, for which damages were won in a Court of Law. Remember the brutal treatment of a working woman by Liberal stewards, who illegally ejected her from a meeting and broke her leg, rendering her a cripple for life, a crime for which they have had to pay £100 in damages.

Remember that if the Government persist in their present policy of introducing a Bill for Manhood Suffrage only, this struggle, entailing so great a cost, must go on, and that you will be reaping the reward of the sacrifices and efforts which women have made, while they will be shut out from the rights of citizenship.

EAST EDINBURGH BY-ELECTION.

CANDIDATES.

Mr. A. M. Anderson (L.)
Mr. John Gordon Jameson (C.)

Result in Dec., 1910.—Sir J. P. Gibson, Bart. (L.), 6,456; R. M. Cameron (L.U.), 3,768. Lib. Maj., 3,684.

W.S.P.U. Organiser—Miss Burns.

Committee Rooms—16, Montrose Terrace, Abbeyhill.

Owing to the vacancy caused by the regrettable death of Sir J. P. Gibson, Bart., a by-election will take place in East Edinburgh. Already the W.S.P.U. have started work in the constituency. Committee rooms have been opened at the above address, and Miss Burns makes an urgent appeal for helpers to keep the shop open, to make bills and posters, to chalk and arrange indoor and outdoor meetings, and sell the paper. Helpers are needed at every hour of the day.

A NEW INNOVATION.

THE HOME TYPEWRITER.

One to be loaned to every British Home for a One Week's Free Trial.

It was Mr. Norman Angell, the author of "The Great Illusion," who said in a recent interview: "The progress of any nation depends entirely upon the rapidity with which the general community can absorb new ideas." This is especially applicable to the subject dealt with here, inasmuch as it applies to the general community rather than the few, and as, apart from its usefulness and necessity, it possesses possibilities of an educative value to the younger generation which cannot be over-estimated. No one can discredit the importance of the typewriter in the home, which has lately been solved by the Blick Co., Ltd., of Cheapside, London, with branches in all large towns and cities. A durable, sound, and in



This illustration at once demonstrates the usefulness of the Typewriter in the Home.

every respect a practical writing machine capable of hardest and roughest usage, in fact, a perfect typewriter, has been produced for the home, and at a price within the reach of all, £5 17s. 6d. complete in case. It is, therefore, safe to say that the real usefulness of the writing machine (hitherto associated for the greater part with offices) has only now commenced to dawn upon us, just as the importance of the first typewriter dawned upon our fathers about fifty years ago.

To quote from an article appearing on October 23, headed "Too Young at Sixty": "When Jobson" (whoever he may have been) "first heard the click of the typewriter he said, 'Take that confounded thing away.'" To-day the office in which the happy and busy click-click of the typewriter is not heard is a sure indication that there is little if any business going on.

KEEP ABREAST OF THE TIMES.

The one and great idea of the present generation is to keep abreast of the times, and it can be a foregone conclusion that the important necessity of the typewriter in the home will be as generally realised as that of the sewing machine. Firstly, because of its manifold advantages to the grown-ups, and, secondly, because of its great educative value to children of the house, whether boys or girls. The advent of the practical home-typewriter has long been considered inevitable. It was only left to those sufficiently enterprising to bring the price of this valuable writing machine within reach of the masses, and, at the same time, a machine calculated to withstand the hardest usage and do the most perfect work—one that could be offered with the same guarantee of reliability and durability as the most expensive typewriters.

In no quicker way can a child be taught its lessons and the alphabet than on a typewriter, and as soon as he or she has learned to spell, compose words and sentences, practice is only then needed to develop a practical use of the machine.

EVERYONE TO KNOW HOW TO USE A TYPEWRITER—EVERY HOME TO POSSESS ONE.

Feeling that once the general public recognises the value of a typewriter in the home its adoption will be universal, the Blick Co., Ltd., of 9 and 10, Cheapside, London, E.C., and 369, Oxford Street, W., offers to send a Home Model Blick to any and every British home at their own expense for one week's free trial, carriage paid both ways, and at the end of the week, if you do not want to retain it, send it back by your local carrier or by post and no questions will be asked, nor will you be bothered by agents or canvassers. You'll only be classed as "Jobson's," who said "Take that confounded thing away."

But suppose you are more progressive, and whilst desiring its possession, do not want to pay for it cash down. Then you can purchase it on the easy-payment system. Send for your free week's trial of the Home Typewriter to-day. It will be sent you by return, all packed in its neat polished chestnut wood case. A beautifully illustrated booklet, No. 133, telling you all about it, and how the idea came about, will be sent with the machine. So easy it is to use the Home Model Blick that the Company will teach every purchaser how to operate it in half an hour.

WILL THE MANHOOD SUFFRAGE BILL BE WITHDRAWN?

Categorical Statement by a Liberal Newspaper.

Under the heading, "Cabinet Crisis," the *News of the World* published a special statement on Sunday last with regard to the Manhood Suffrage Bill. This statement was as follows:—

"The anxiety of the public lest the Woman's Suffrage question should bring about a serious political crisis, and plunge the country into the throes of another General Election may, we have high authority for stating, be set at rest. The rumours of a general election in the spring may be dismissed as devoid of any foundation in fact. The spring will find the Government busily engaged in proceeding with their programme. But that programme has, we understand, been modified in a very important manner as a result of the sharp cleavage in opinion which was revealed when Ministers attempted to deal with the Suffrage question. The Government, it became clear, could not attempt to legislate upon the subject without courting disaster. The Cabinet, therefore, having given the whole matter the most exhaustive consideration, came to the conclusion that the only way in which they could carry out the programme to which they already stand deeply pledged was by excluding the Woman's Suffrage question altogether from the work of next session. As the public are well aware, the Government are committed to a Home Rule Bill for Ireland and a Disestablishment Bill for Wales for next session. Either of these measures might very well indeed provide Parliament with plenty of material upon which to exercise its energies during the greater portion of the time available for highly controversial legislation. But, in addition to these two Bills, there are others of very considerable moment which are bound to be discussed at considerable length. To attempt to pass a third measure of first-class importance, and one likely to arouse a storm of political passion, would be the certain course to the fall of the Administration under circumstances which could almost inevitably spell disaster at the polls. It will be remembered that towards the close of last session the Prime Minister, replying to a deputation which waited upon him in reference to Adult Suffrage, promised that during the session of 1912 the Government would deal with the Franchise in a bold and comprehensive fashion. It was understood from the Prime Minister that

Manhood Suffrage Was to Be Introduced.

and that all the anomalies of our electoral system were to be got rid of by the simple device of conferring the vote upon all males who had reached a certain age. That announcement altered the whole position with regard to Woman Suffrage. Up to that time the so-called Conciliation Bill held the field. But the Prime Minister's declaration opened an altogether new and more promising avenue for the Suffragists. If a Bill was to be introduced extending the franchise to the whole manhood of the country, why not tack on to it a clause which would put women in this respect on terms of absolute equality with men? The Women's Suffrage cause has, of course, influential friends in the Cabinet, who at once hastened to profit by the possibilities of the new situation. And it was not long until the public knew that the Government were divided on this question into two absolutely irreconcilable camps. And at the same time the idea that this was a subject upon which a Referendum might very well be taken was sprung upon the country. The Referendum as a method of solving the attitude of the nation on the question of votes for women was first mentioned by the Prime Minister in December last, when he received a deputation hostile to the claims of the women. The deputation, which, by the way, was headed by Mr. Acquith's distinguished opponent, Lord Curzon, urged that such a change ought not to be made in the very basis of our political life without a clear mandate from the country. He did not use the word Referendum. That was supplied by the Prime Minister himself. A little later Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a suffragist meeting, emphatically declared that there was no reason whatever for falling back upon the novel device of a Referendum in order to obtain the verdict of the nation on this issue. The

Question of a Referendum

was subsequently thrashed out in detail at various meetings of the Cabinet, and, as stated above, it was finally decided that any attempt to deal with the Woman Suffrage question in this way would spell disaster. It was, therefore, agreed as the only way out of an impossible position that the Manhood Suffrage Bill should be dropped out of the programme of next session, and that instead a Plural Voting Bill should be introduced. The Cabinet generally recognised

that the question of conferring the vote upon the womanhood of the country was one of enormous importance, and that the electorate should consequently be enabled to express upon it a straightforward 'Yes' or 'No.' It was, therefore, agreed that exceptional measures should be resorted to, to insure that the necessary opportunity for an unmistakable verdict should be forthcoming. But for the present there is no question of attempting to obtain this verdict. The whole question has been relegated to the future, and though some effort will, doubtless, be made next Session to resurrect the thorny problem, such efforts will be purely unofficial. The dissensions in the Government have been got rid of by the simple process of burying temporarily the subject which has proved so fertile a cause of strife. Ministers, including Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey, will fulfil the engagements they have already made in connection with the Suffragist campaign just as the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Harcourt will fulfil their engagements on the other side. But the hatchet is already buried, and the differences of Ministers will not in future be paraded before the country."

The statement concluded by pointing out that this proposal would shelve but would not dispose of the Woman Suffrage difficulty in the Cabinet.

IS THE RUMOUR CONFIRMED?

So far no authentic information is available as to whether this announcement may in any way be regarded as accurately representing the views of the Cabinet. Several of the evening papers on Monday night, however, expressed the view that the rumours were well founded.

Thus the *Globe* said:—"Dissensions in the Cabinet have become so marked—the position amounts to a public scandal—that in all probability the Manhood Suffrage Bill will have to be dropped out of the programme for next session, and the Government content itself with the introduction of a Plural Voting Bill. If this be true, it means that the promise to the Suffragettes will be falsified, and that the compromise on the Conciliation Bill will be at an end. The next move, therefore, is with the Suffragettes."

And the *Pall Mall Gazette*, quoting the *Exchange Telegraph*, pointed out that the session would be fully crowded, even with the Manhood Suffrage Bill left out.

On the other hand, the *Manchester Guardian* of Tuesday and the *Standard* of the same date cast doubts upon the accuracy of the statement.

No statement appeared in the *Daily News* until Wednesday, when P.W.W. in a not very convincing article, declared that the "split" over Woman Suffrage might be dismissed. The situation remained precisely where it was left by the Prime Minister's reply to the great deputation two months ago.

A MESSAGE FROM HOLLOWAY.

We all send our love and beg you to postpone the next demonstration until we can join you. We are improving this place daily, getting the windows opened, and winning many adherents to our cause. We are longing for the time when our beloved leader will greet us; when we come out with our colours flying as we have kept them here.

The above message from the prisoners still in Holloway was brought to us by Mrs. Roy Rothwell who was released from prison on Tuesday morning last, after five weeks' imprisonment for the part she had taken in the demonstration of last November. During her imprisonment she suffered from a severe abscess owing to a tooth broken in a gum; she accordingly asked that she might see a dentist. This request was refused. All the prisoners also complained of the complete lack of proper ventilation in their cells. One of them had in consequence continuous violent headache which was so bad that it caused her face to swell. The windows would not open and the ventilators were choked up. The prisoners were told that nothing could be done. They accordingly determined to obtain redress by militant methods. How these were adopted and the success which attended them is told graphically below by Mrs. Roy Rothwell, who, with the usual brave heart of the Suffragette, shows only the bright side of what occurred in prison.

HOW WE KEPT NEW YEAR IN HOLLOWAY.

By "No. 30."

There were twenty of us, and we all clamoured for more air in our cells. We also clamoured for a dentist! We had petitioned repeatedly, but the Home Office had replied, "We cannot see any reason to act." We then threatened broken glass! Days passed. Still we were without air and without the dentist. Then we did it! No. 10 did it first. Crash went the pane of glass in her cell. A few hours later she was carried off! Where? No. 30, with the toothache, decided that 10 was not to go alone, and the dentist must be insisted upon. Crash went another four panes of glass! Presently she was carried off! "Where?" demanded the eighteen left.

"Bring them back or we won't go in," they said next day at exercise, having taken out all the provisions they could commandeer. For seven hours they lived on fresh air, and then they were individually carried, pushed and dragged back to their cells by about sixty officers. Presently, crash to the right of them, crash to the left of them, crash behind them! All the windows were smashed, and some prison plates and mugs where windows were guarded by wire. "Bring them back," cried the eighteen, "or we will do worse." Then they slept the sleep of the just.

Next morning, when breakfast was brought, they said, "Take it away; we shall eat nothing at all till you bring them back." At dinner they cried the same, but before supper came they were all summoned before the Commissioners to be scolded and sentenced to various periods of solitary confinement. "We shall eat nothing till you bring them back. Where are they? What have you done with them? We must have fresh air and a dentist in Holloway."

"We are sorry," said the Commissioners; "we can do nothing." We are powerless. The Home Office have said 'No' and we cannot oppose the Home Office. You have given us a lot of trouble and annoyance for nothing; you are very naughty children; we are very cross with you. Mind that, and behave better in future!

"If you can do nothing, we can! We shall continue our methods. There are lots of reforms we want and mean to get. Good morning, gentlemen." It is high time you turned out this Government. Do not be sat on by the Home Secretary," we said; but they hurried us out before we could well finish these remarks.

No. 10 and No. 30 were brought back that night shouting, "Are we downhearted?" "No!" "Hurrah, here they come," shouted the others. Next morning we ate breakfast and exercised. But still no open windows. Still no dentist was procured.

Several days passed. We had been removed to other cells. Again we threatened glass. "Oh, please, do be good; something will be done if you will only give us time. Do, please, wait a little." "All right," said the twenty, "we will give you two days." The dentist came that same day! Two days later a terrible knocking and banging were heard. What could it be? Were they really knocking down the prison? We heard a crash. What was that? Yes, it was glass! We knew the sound well. Who was doing it?

A workman met our gaze, and dashing to where the sound came from, we beheld eight panes knocked out and sliding windows being adjusted. We had asked modestly for six panes to be removed before we broke them. Now we had got eight! A magnificent victory by militant methods. But we want to know who is going to pay the dentist since the Home Office decrees that toothache in Holloway is to be stopped by drugging the prisoners for neuralgia or drawing their teeth—poor things!

But Elsie had helped us. She was in for nine months, and wanted to experiment for reasons we could not discover. She smashed her windows, and was put in a strait-jacket and was given bread and water in a punishment cell for some time. She was paler and thinner, but looked triumphant, when we caught a glimpse of her later as we "passed along." We knew the authorities in their hearts were saying, "If the other prisoners start, who can stop them?" Elsie had started! So they hurried up with sliding panes. We are going to meet Elsie when she comes out, and we want a good place for her as waitress.



(Cartoon by Mr. Ralph Cleaver in the "Pall Mall Gazette" of January 19, reproduced by special permission.)

THIN ICE—FALLING OUT ERE FALLING IN.

That there are grave dissensions in the Cabinet in regard to the question of Female Suffrage is an open secret. Mr. Acquith advocating a Referendum, to which Mr. Lloyd George is determinedly opposed.

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SURELY "WOMAN'S SPHERE"?

"Child-Nurture: a Handbook for Parents and Teachers" (London: Methuen, 6s.), by Honnor Morten, treats exhaustively of the whole subject, and should certainly be widely read. Its range embraces scientific consideration of heredity, environment, etc.; analysis of food-values; the best methods for ensuring physical and moral development in children in normal and in special, abnormal cases; the right way of educating children, in contradistinction to the wrong way so often pursued by parents and teachers alike.

Miss Morten lays the greatest stress upon the important part public work bears upon the whole subject of child-nurture. She writes: "To take Parliamentary work first: it stands at the head of all other work; much of the other work is ineffective till it gets the sanction of Parliament and becomes law, so that all such questions as infant mortality, public milk depôts, feeding of school children, cruelty to children, and so on, go ultimately to the House of Commons."

She cites the case of the Heswall Nautical School scandal (brought to the notice of both Houses of Parliament in 1911), to show how necessary it is that children should have some other Parliamentary representation than they have at present, and how utterly their interests and needs go to the wall whenever they happen to clash with Party and official interests.

"Any mere individual—a working mother, for instance—is rapidly and severely punished if she is cruel to children." But, as our author illustrates by the above-cited case, every sort of malpractice may go on with impunity in institutions under the Home Office rule; and even when discovered, redress is most difficult to obtain, owing to "official" interests.

"Year after year we allow millions of children to suffer and thousands to die, when there is no need." Truly a terrible indictment. But as long as the nation's rulers remain so satisfied with these shocking results of their own unassisted masculine administration of the affairs of the children, such indictments, and all proffered help of life women of the nation to alter this disgraceful condition of things, will, we suppose, continue to be ignored.

E. M. D.

ECONOMICS.

The authors of this text-book* have succeeded in making a subject that is generally considered rather dry very interesting, even to a touch of romance, when they describe to us the old Roman ways, the beginnings of our great road systems. Every department of our everyday life is ably dealt with, and an amount of information is given on all subjects which people who strive to be useful and worthy citizens ought to have some knowledge of. On reading this work one is struck by the enormous part played by women in our social and economic structure. The following sentence reveals the mind of the authors on married women's home work, and may be quoted profitably by W.S.P.U. speakers:

Turning to married women. . . . With the exception of the very wealthiest, they are not really dependents; they only appear to be so because the work which they do within the home has no exchange value and earns no commercial profits. . . . The actual toil undergone by married women of the working and lower professional classes within their own homes probably exceeds in amount the labour by which the husband earns the money by which he supports his wife.

Speakers will find the chapters on the "Representation of the English People in Parliament" and the "Determination of Wages and Salaries" very useful, as indeed the whole book. K. D. S.

CAPTIVITY.

A youth of nineteen, heir to the wealthy uncle of whose death he is accused, is introduced to the readers of Mr. Horniman's book† at the moment at which his trial for murder is opened. We are told of our hero that "about the shape of the head there was something noble, which, aided by the dark brown chestnut hair, gave colour to the report that he was a poet of promise." After this, although not quite clear as to the connection between poetry and "dark brown chestnut hair," we feel quite sure that the boy is innocent, and will, in the last chapter, be triumphantly vindicated. Nor are we disappointed. But, before this happy consummation is reached, the reader is treated to a lengthy account of the fifteen years' imprisonment endured by Hugh Lestranger (as his creator naively remarks, "The name itself had a flavour of romance"), and its effect upon the youthful hedonist. Great play is made with psychological detail in this part of the book, but Mr. Horniman obviously does not write with first-hand knowledge, and seems, indeed, to have largely borrowed his local colour, and even one or two incidents, from "The Ballad of Reading Gaol" and "De Profundis"—which is surely unnecessary. However, once the prison gates close behind Hugh, the book gets into its normal stride, and its hero's subsequent adventures in Paris and elsewhere are told with great vividness and real ability. On the whole, those who enjoy a stirring, dramatic novel with a well-sustained mystery, a strong love interest and a happy ending, can be recommended to read "Captivity," for the book is well above the average of its kind. E. L.

A SUFFRAGE SONG.

Mr. Laurence Housman's fine song, "Women, Join Hands," has been set to tuneful music by Selwyn Lloyd and is published at 6d. net, in aid of the Suffrage movement, by Messrs. Bask & Co., 139, Oxford Street, W. It is also on sale at various Suffrage headquarters.

* "Economics." By M. McKillop and M. Atkinson. London: Allinson and Son, 2s. 6d.
† "Captivity." By Hugh Lestranger. Methuen and Co., 12s. 6d.

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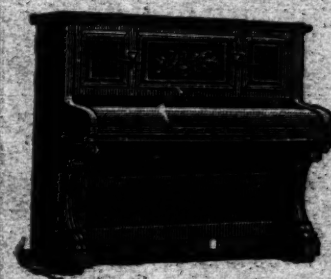
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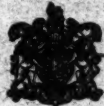
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VOTES FOR WOMEN

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THE CABINET CRISIS.

The plan of facing both ways on Woman Suffrage, by which the Cabinet hoped to lull Suffragists to a sense of false security, and at the same time to procure the shipwreck of the Woman Suffrage cause, has brought the Cabinet itself to the verge of disaster. Ministers had hoped that the Opposition Press and the public at large would wink at the defiance of Constitutional precedent and principle involved by their advocacy of conflicting policies with regard to this great national question. The Women's Social and Political Union warned them that this could not be so; that a Constitutional scandal would be created by the public parade of Cabinet differences, and that it would prove impossible in practice for one half of the Cabinet to advocate a policy contrary to that advocated by the other half.

The event has shown the accuracy of the view expressed by this Union. The Unionist newspapers are strongly attacking the Government's unconstitutional position, and are predicting that their dissensions on Woman Suffrage will bring about their downfall in the coming Session. Terrified by this indication that the Unionist Party will not enter into conspiracy with them by condoning their unconstitutional scheme for cheating women of the Vote, Ministers are searching for ways of escape from the predicament in which they find themselves. Two devices are (evidently at the inspiration of Members of the Government) being recommended by certain Liberal newspapers. The first of these suggested ways of escape consists in submitting Woman Suffrage to a Referendum, either of men electors only, or of men electors and women municipal electors. This scheme naturally has attractions for our Anti-Suffrage Liberal Government, because they apparently believe, with the *Morning Post*, that "referenda usually result in a negative." Also they believe, as Mr. Lloyd George has put it, that the Referendum "simply means crushing democracy with the weight of gold," and is therefore "a costly method of denying justice." In short, the Referendum might, it is thought, have the effect, so much desired by the Cabinet, of breaking down the movement for women's enfranchisement, while it would inevitably involve considerable delay in settling the question.

But, alluring as the Referendum scheme must be to Cabinet Ministers, there is a serious difficulty in the way of its adoption "as a costly method of denying justice" to women, and that is their own denunciation of the Referendum and their refusal to make it a part of our Constitutional machinery. Mr. Asquith has declared that "the Referendum would do no more nor less than undermine and overthrow the whole structure of representative government," that it would "reduce a General Election to a sham parade and degrade the House of Commons to the level of a talking club"; that "it is not democracy, but a caricature of democracy"; that "a more retrograde step, a wider departure from the lines on which the Constitution has developed, it is impossible to conceive." Mr. Winston Churchill has condemned the Referendum as "a dodge to perpetuate the old injustice under a new disguise, a trick in order to gain time to load the dice again, a fair pretence to strike a fatal blow."

It is true that both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill have stated that exceptional cases may arise in which the Referendum could properly be applied, but Mr. Asquith in reply to the Anti-Suffrage deputation, clearly stated the practical difficulties of applying it in the case of Woman Suffrage, and also showed his

realisation of the fact that the agitation for Woman Suffrage would not be allayed, but actually inflamed, in the event of the Referendum having an unfavourable result. Mr. Churchill has explicitly referred to Woman Suffrage as being a proper subject for the Referendum, but has cut the ground from under his own feet by saying—

It would be unfair to minorities like the Welsh, or Irish, or Scotch, who have a special point of view, in which they are passionately interested, and which might be brushed aside by the abstentions or indifference of a majority of the other parts of the United Kingdom.

On the same principle, it would be equally unfair to apply this test to Woman Suffrage, because even if a million women municipal electors were allowed to vote, their point of view "might be brushed aside by the abstentions or indifference" of the seven million men electors at present on the register. If the men electors alone were consulted, then obviously the injustice would be intensified.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his recent speech at the Royal Horticultural Hall, vehemently repudiated the idea of a Referendum on Woman Suffrage. He said:

A Referendum which the Liberal Party had repudiated for other questions would be doubly unfair for Woman Suffrage. I cannot see how any Liberal statesman who opposed so strenuously the application of the Referendum to some questions could, with any sense of fairness or decency, extend it to questions like Woman Suffrage.

We ask the advocates of a Referendum on Woman Suffrage whether they think it possible for Mr. Lloyd George so far to eat his own words as to remain a member of a Cabinet which decided to adopt a method which he has so unreservedly condemned? It must be clear that to press the Referendum scheme, far from averting a Cabinet split, is the most certain way of all of producing such a split.

One thing every Liberal should remember. If the Referendum is once employed in regard to Woman Suffrage or any other question, it will become a permanent part of our Constitution. The machinery which would have to be created for the purpose of a Referendum on Woman Suffrage would not be allowed by the opponents of other reforms to grow rusty from disuse.

The *Westminster Gazette* and the *Daily Chronicle*, the journals which advocate a Referendum on Woman Suffrage, while opposing it for other measures, argue by way of excuse for their inconsistency that because this is a non-Party question it is proper and essential that it should be so dealt with. Their suggestion that a reform by becoming a Party question passes through some process of sanctification is quite absurd. All that is now needed to make Woman Suffrage a Party question is a change of front on Mr. Asquith's part. The conversion or coercion of this one man will have most important practical results, and will be a sign that Suffragists have at length succeeded in applying the necessary political pressure, but it will not supply new evidence as to the popular support of Woman Suffrage—that has been already sufficiently manifested by the pledges exacted from members of the House of Commons and in other ways.

Plan number two is sketched out in last Sunday's *News of the World*, which announces that the Government intend to abandon the Manhood Suffrage Bill, thus providing themselves with an excuse for ceasing from public conflict on the principle of Woman Suffrage. Certain speaking engagements already made will be fulfilled by Suffragist and Anti-Suffragist Ministers alike, but after that they will bury the hatchet, and by preserving complete silence on the question will expose themselves no longer to the criticism of the Opposition on the score that their counsels are divided. The interests of the Liberal Party urgently requiring a modification of the franchise laws for men, the Government will introduce and carry what is described as a Plural Voting Bill. This may or may not be a Manhood Suffrage Bill in disguise, but at any rate, its introduction under the title of a "Plural Voting Bill" will provide the pretext for withdrawing the so-called offer to women of the opportunity of enfranchisement by way of amendment to a Manhood Suffrage Bill.

Within a short time confirmation or denial of this rumour must be forthcoming, and, therefore, detailed comment may be reserved until later. But we may here draw attention to two points—(1) that a withdrawal of the Manhood Suffrage Bill and the substitution of another Reform Bill for men which gives not even an opportunity, however illusory, of securing Votes for Women would be another breach of faith by the Government, added to the many of which they have already been guilty; (2) that the rumoured abandonment of Mr. Lloyd George's promised campaign for Woman Suffrage would be grossly dishonourable and calculated to destroy the reputation of any public man.

The statements of the Prime Minister and of Mr. Lloyd George absolutely exclude any idea of a Referendum, and also preclude them from substituting for the Manhood Suffrage Bill another franchise measure which would apply even more inevitably to men only. The only course which their pledges leave them free to take is to withdraw the Manhood Suffrage Bill and to carry in its stead a genuine Reform Bill giving equal voting rights to men and women.

Christabel Pankhurst.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

By Lady Stout (wife of the Chief Justice of the Country).

(The first and second articles appeared on Jan. 5 and Jan. 12.)

Last week I gave the answers to ten of the statements made by anti-suffragists as to why women should not have the vote. This week I deal with the remaining alleged objections.

11.—Women are for Peace.

Perfectly true, and we are proud to follow the example of King Edward, the Peacemaker of Europe. "Women are for Peace" because they suffer more than men in time of war. Although they believe that all International disputes should be settled by arbitration, they answered the Empire's call by sending their sons to South Africa. They support compulsory military training because they believe that the best way to secure peace is to be ready for war. The fact that the only parts of the Empire which have recognised this are Australia and New Zealand, where women have the vote and where their vote would have counted as a factor in opposition, is a conclusive answer to the "anti" cry that giving votes to women would imperil the safety of the Empire. The votes of British women in the Dominions helped to save the Empire in time of peril, and we have no reason to believe that the women of the Motherland are less loyal or less patriotic than their sisters under the Southern Cross.

12.—Crime has increased.

The ratio of crime has decreased, and the largest number of law-breakers in New Zealand are new arrivals from Britain. Of 3,159 convicted prisoners received in gaols in 1909, 1,502 were from the United Kingdom and 49 came from other British Possessions. In 1910 there were 1,538 from the United Kingdom and only 1,263 New Zealand born prisoners. The New Zealand born form 68 per cent. of the whole population, but only 35 per cent. of the total number in gaols. Our crime is traced to the country where women are voteless.

13.—Immorality and the illegitimate birth-rate have increased.

The moral tone of the community is on a much higher level than before the suffrage. The illegitimate birth-rate (which was always low), has decreased, and the rate per thousand unmarried women has also decreased, although there is more freedom and independence amongst women, and marriage is contracted at a later age. It is only the "anti-obsession of sex" that could find any connection between illegitimacy and the vote. The "antis" are unable to look at any subject from a wide and rational point of view, and always bring sex and its vices or weaknesses into the discussion of matters which depend upon physical, mental, moral, and climatic conditions.

14.—The birth-rate has decreased.

The birth-rate decreased before the suffrage, and began to increase in 1899. In 1909 it was 27.29, compared with 24.20 in England and Wales in 1910. The increase in the number of children attending school was so great that 35 new public schools and one private school were opened in 1909. Our natural increase of population is 18.07 per 1,000, compared with 12.13 in England and Wales.

15.—The rate of infant mortality is a disgrace to New Zealand.

The rate of infant mortality is the lowest in the world, and has decreased 30 per 1,000 since the suffrage. In 1909 the proportion of deaths of infants under one year was 61.6, as compared with 120 in voteless England and Wales. The deaths of children under five years of age, per cent. of mortality at all ages, was 23.55 in 1909. In Dunedin the low rate of 4.86 per cent. proves that in a short time we shall be able to save all babies except those suffering from "the sins of the fathers."

16.—Women will be treated with discourtesy at the polls.

During eighteen years New Zealand women have been treated with consideration, respect, and courtesy, not only at the polls, but at the declaration of the poll. No "anti" has ever ventured to state that the vote has unsexed women, or lowered the status of womanhood.

17.—Undesirable women will vote.

No doubt they will, but they will not be able to out-vote the more "undesirable men" who have reduced them to the "undesirable" state. In New Zealand "undesirable women" are "not in evidence" since women got the vote.

18.—Labour legislation has ruined the country.

The Dominion is more prosperous and trade is brisker than it has ever been before. The total trade increased from £33,788,778 in 1908 to £35,336,716 in 1909. The increase was still greater last year.

19.—Capital has been driven out of the country.

Capital is always going somewhere, according to the Opposition Party in every country. If capital remained in a stocking, it would denote stagnation of business. Unlucky people complain, but others have prospered.

20.—Education has made servants scarce.

The same complaint is heard in England. The remedy—and New Zealand women are urging its application—in more practical training and less education in useless subjects.

21.—Farmers have been ruined by grandmotherly legislation.

Farmers were never more prosperous. The New Zealand Farmers' Co-operative Association's turnover for 1910 was £2,961,888, an increase of £510,784 for the year. There has been an increase in occupied land, and a decrease of 12 only in the number of holdings of over 20,000 acres to 30,000 acres. There are 84 holdings of 50,000 acres and over. There has been a great increase in the number of small holdings, from 1 to 10,000 acres. There has also been an increase in the number of freeholders owning land, from small holdings up to 20,000 acres, but a decrease of holdings above that acreage. There is now only one estate of 150,000 acres. The decrease in large holdings is not altogether due to land taxes or lack of labour, but to subdivision on the death of the original owners. The Labour Laws have compelled farmers to provide decent accommodation, good food, and a living wage for their men. There are wealthy men, but no millionaires in New Zealand, and no grinding poverty or sweated labour.

22.—Women are women, and men are men.

In New Zealand, after eighteen years of equal suffrage, women are still women, and very womanly and domesticated women, and men are men, and very manly men.

The New Zealand Graphic quotes the Leader of the Opposition Party as having said of New Zealand: "This country is a good country; everything is right in it save the Government!" This bears out my contention that all the criticism hurled at New Zealand is only a matter of "ins" and "outs."

Another M.P. said that before women got the vote finance was the only matter of interest in the New Zealand Parliament, but that now the safeguarding of child-life, the interests of the home and the race, and every measure for the betterment of the State and the stability of the Empire was considered and adopted with enthusiasm.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Albert Hall Meeting.

As already announced, a meeting will be held at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday evening, March 28, at 8 p.m., when Mrs. Pankhurst will preside. In view of the critical events with regard to Woman Suffrage which are expected to take place after the opening of Parliament on February 14, this meeting will be of special importance, and members of the W.S.P.U. should make a point of securing tickets early. Owing to the rules of the Albert Hall the public sale of tickets is disallowed, and therefore it rests with the members to fill the Hall by the purchase of tickets from Miss Cooke, the Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C. The prices are as follows:—Amphitheatre Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Arena, 2s. and 1s.; Lower Orchestra, 2s. and 1s. (N.B.—Lower Orchestra 1s. Tickets are sold out); Balcony, 1s. and 6d.; Upper Orchestra, 6d. All numbered and reserved. Boxes, £1 10s., £1 1s., and 12s. 6d.

Important Meetings.

A number of important meetings have been arranged throughout the country, and during the next week the following will be held:—Mrs. Pankhurst at Baths Assembly Hall, Coventry, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 8 p.m.; at Stourbridge and Kidderminster, on Wednesday, Jan. 24; at Walsall Town Hall, on Thursday, Jan. 25. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence at Edinburgh, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 3 p.m.; at Kirkcaldy, the same evening, at 8 p.m.; at Ayr Town Hall, on Wednesday, Jan. 24; at Charing Cross Hall, Glasgow, on Thursday, Jan. 25; at St. George's Hall, Dumfries, on Friday, Jan. 26. Miss Christabel Pankhurst, at Leeds Albert Hall, on Thursday, Jan. 25.

London Meetings.

Our readers will be glad to know that Mrs. Pankhurst will address the usual weekly meeting at the London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, W., on Monday next, January 22, at 3.15 p.m. Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Mr. F. W. Pethick Lawrence will also speak. The speakers at the Steinway Hall meeting on Thursday, January 25, at 8 p.m., will be the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield and Mr. F. W. Pethick Lawrence. Both these meetings are held weekly, and are free. Similar meetings are also held in all centres where the W.S.P.U. is represented, see p. 257 et seq.

Mrs. Pankhurst.

Mrs. Pankhurst was due to arrive at Tilbury Docks on Thursday morning, Jan. 18, and to be at St. Pancras Station at 11 a.m. Her first meetings will be at Carmarthen tomorrow (Saturday), at 3 p.m., and at Ebanelly at 8 p.m.

THE NEXT PROTEST.

Militants, be ready! Names are coming in, but there is room for more. The next protest must be the largest and most effective yet held. Here are some typical letters:—

Do me the honour to put my name down for the next deputation. I have duties to husband, home, children, and rescue work; but I feel the lesser are contained in the greater duty of securing the vote. Besides, I cannot face the brave women who have already given this service. I cannot feel that I am worthy to be in the same organisation as they until I, too, have done my little part.

Please enter my name for the "Protest." I should like to help to hasten the day when we have the vote.

Kindly add my name to the long list which I am sure you have already in hand, for the next militant protest. Anyone who is unprejudiced must see how the last raid has advanced the cause.

Send in your name to Miss Christabel Pankhurst, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

TREASURER'S NOTE.

During the holidays the needs of our great organisation have not been forgotten by the members of the Women's Social and Political Union. During the first thirteen days of 1912 we received into our treasury no less a sum than £800. This means that throughout the Union there is full recognition of the seriousness of the present political position, with its double portent of menace and triumph—menace on the part of powerful political opponents, who secretly or openly hate the principle of women's emancipation so relentlessly that they do not scruple to plot against us and betray us by every treacherous device, tried or untried; triumph because the power of Woman Suffrage to weaken and split the Government has been and is openly demonstrated. Both portents make very manifest the truth that upon nought and in none save "God and our own right arm" must we put any trust.

We face undaunted the shrouded future. In 1912 we are to find our year of years. Conflict, stern and relentless, it will bring us—of that we are sure. The joy of battle will be ours, the guerdon of many triumphs, and we trust the ultimate crowning victory.

In the Women's Social and Political Union to-day is found the spirit of calm determination which finds expression in "deeds not words." The evidence to the outside world of this spirit is found in the columns that week by week announce the contributions of the thousands of working and professional women who support this movement. The W.S.P.U. is strong financially, because it is strong in devotion to a great cause; because it is strong in sincerity, reality and determination. We enter upon our great campaign of 1912 secure in the assurance that in nothing shall we lack, and least of all shall the sinews of war be denied by the sympathisers, friends, and supporters of the militant agitation.

E. P. L.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £250,000 FUND.

January 1 to January 13.

Already acknowledged £113,329 11 8	Miss Ethel Wright	0 0 4
Dr. Frances Ede	Mrs. Rothera	0 1 0
Miss Dore Ede	Miss L. Rothera	0 1 0
Mrs. N. E. Cloby	Miss A. E. Stevenson	0 1 0
Miss F. Cooke (C. T. O.)	Miss Woolley	0 2 0
Mrs. F. Shewell Cooper	Miss L. A. Stevenson	0 1 0
Miss Rosalind Paget	Miss Wright	0 1 0
Mr. J. D. Vallance	Miss L. Langford	0 2 0
Frau Marie Ströf	Miss F. G. Roberts	0 5 0
Miss A. P. Williams	Miss Page	0 3 0
Miss Kathleen A. Williams	Miss Ward	0 3 0
Miss Mary W. Cooper	Miss Richards	0 8 0
Miss Nancy Fairbanks	Profit on Prisoners' Supper	0 4 9
Miss Duckley	Per Mrs. S. A. Flatman—Cheltenham W.S.P.U. (trav. exp.)	0 10 0
Falmouth W.S.P.U.	Per Mrs. O. Fontaine—Mrs. Baines	0 0 6
Miss Juliette Heale	Per Mrs. A. Hargreaves—For the Rosendale Campaign	5 0 0
Mrs. Ellen F. Hargreaves	Per Mrs. Key Jones & Dr. Waller—Miss Hyde	0 2 0
Mrs. Bertha Ayton	Mrs. Coullate	0 2 0
Miss Florence Hughes	Mrs. Holmes	0 1 4
Miss M. Wray	—Holmes, Esq.	0 5 0
Miss E. Luck	Miss Fairweather	0 6 4
Miss M. C. Moore	Miss Key Jones	0 1 0
Miss Eleanor Lyndon	Key Jones, Esq.	0 2 0
The Misses McGowan	Mrs. Key Jones	0 2 0
A Member (outside Selridge's)	Miss Child	0 2 8
Miss Mary B. Dixon	Sister Fennell	0 0 8
Dr. Alice M. Corthorn	Rummage Sale	0 4 0
Miss L. S. Henry	Miss Wharham	0 2 0
Hampstead W.S.P.U.	Miss Wiseman	0 2 0
Miss Beatrice Fry	Mrs. Tindle	0 1 0
Miss Edith K. Adderley	Miss Clara Suffield	0 1 0
Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Fergus	Miss Alice Suffield	0 0 8
"Andromedae of Hibernia"	Miss Agnes Suffield	0 1 0
Mrs. Maude E. Anderson	Profit on V. R. W.	0 5 0
Mrs. Margaret Crecer	Dr. M. J. Walker	0 1 0
Mrs. Alice Dicks	Proceeds of Bazaar	12 5 7
Mrs. Edith Dickinson	Per Mrs. Mansel—Sales in Shop	1 15 5
Miss Ward	Sale of Goods	7 5 7
Miss K. Raleigh	Library Profits	0 2 2
Miss G. B. Richmond (sale of jewellery)	J. W. Jendwine, Esq.	0 9 6
Miss Jamie Whittaker	Per Miss C. Markwick—Miss Hill	0 5 0
Lady Mettlejohn	Miss L. Floyd	15 0 0
Miss Ethel B. Wothers	Miss Barr	0 10 0
Evans M. Rogers, Esq.	Per Miss M. Norton—Miss Bradton	0 1 0
Miss M. I. Rorison	Anon. (coll. in farthings)	0 1 0
Mrs. Frances C. P.	Mrs. Staunfield	5 0 0
News	Miss O. Norton	1 10 0
Miss Adela Pankhurst	Miss Mabel Norton	1 0 0
1 Nahum, 7	Per Miss F. Forster—Mrs. Hector (Trav. ex.)	0 6 3
Mrs. T. E. A. Parsons	Miss Gibb (do.)	0 15 0
Mrs. Jessie Allison Taylor	Miss Burns (do.)	0 16 10
Miss Simmonds	Miss Reid (do.)	0 5 0
II. II. The Rance of Strawak	Miss F. M'Phun (do.)	0 10 0
Mrs. Macgregor (per Miss B. Weir)	Nurse Starling	0 1 0
Miss B. Weir	Profit on Literature	3 10 0
Mrs. MacButecheon (do.)	Messrs. Davidson	0 10 0
Miss McNeill (do.)	Messrs. Henderson	1 1 0
Per Miss G. Allen—Miss Cunningham and Wilmet Duxton	Returned fares	0 4 8
Mrs. Aldred	Miss Jennie Allen (re-turned fares)	0 9 9
Mrs. Elmes	Miss Parker	2 0 0
Miss Hasset	Per the Women's Press—Miss M. E. Woodhead	0 1 0
Miss Pookes	Christmas Fair and Fete. Staff Takings, (Admt.)	0 5 0
Per Mrs. Jennie Baines—Miss Hyle	Cushions, etc.	0 5 0
Miss Hyle	Farm Produce	1 3 6
Per Mrs. D. Hucker—A Man Sympathiser	Welsh Flannel, etc.	3 12 6
Anon.	Antiques	0 6 6
Miss J. P. Begg	Hats	0 10 8
Mr. Stuart Jack	Inventions (Bath)	1 5 4
Prisoners' Supper (proceeds)	Lace and Art Metal	5 5 0
Miss Elizabeth Robert	Farm and Produce	2 0 0
son	Staff (per Mrs. Tabbe)	2 0 0
Miss U. J. Pole	Interest on Banking a/c July-Dec. 1911	69 9 3
Extra on V. R. W.	Membership Fees	2 0 0
Miss Millicent Scanlan	Collections, etc.—London	20 19 11
Per Mrs. Ducker and Robert	Per Miss Allen	5 3 4
Miss Gillick	Miss Fontaine	1 3 6
Miss Holgate	Miss Key Jones	0 1 0
Mrs. Clayton	Mrs. Mansel	0 13 0
Miss Burgess	Miss Markwick	0 6 0
Miss D. Jones	Miss Parker (By Elec.)	0 4 10
Miss Halliday	Total £113,329 17 8	
—Halliday, Esq.		
Miss Gill		
Mrs. Cowen		
Miss Greenall		
Miss Lees		
Miss Wilkinson		
Mrs. Taylor		
"W. W. W."		
Mrs. Thornton		
Mr. and Mrs. Wright		

Note.—Mrs. A. A. Marshall, Esq., Miss Ramsay, Esq., and Miss F. E. McFarlane, Esq., entered in issue of January 5, as "Per Miss L. Burns" should have been per Miss Frances Smith. Cheques should be made out to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and crossed "Barclay and Co."

AT THE LONDON PAVILION.

Mrs. Marshall gratefully acknowledges the following: Miss Didlock, 3s.; Mrs. Reuben Guest, cake; Miss Willock, plum pudding and cake towards prisoners' hampers. Friends are reminded that the prisoners have still some weeks to serve, and Mrs. Marshall would be glad to send in further hampers if gifts are forthcoming. They should be sent to her at room 204, Clements Inn, W.C.

A SUFFRAGE WEDDING.

A wedding of great interest to all members of the W.S.P.U. was celebrated last Saturday at the Royal Chapel of the Savoy, between Miss Una Dugdale, daughter of Commander Dugdale, R.N., and Mr. Victor Duval, Secretary of the Men's Political Union, both of whom have done such whole-hearted work for the cause. The wedding was, a joyful celebration in which all the members of the two Unions seemed to participate, either by their presence or by their thought. The ceremony was most impressively carried out by the Rev. Hugh Chapman, who officiated, and by all who took part, from the bride and bridegroom down to the little ones who bore the bride's train in the wedding procession. All the members of the Union who could possibly attend were present, and the colours were very prevalent throughout the assembly. In conformity with the spirit of the age and the more exalted conception of the marriage relationship which has been the outcome of the Woman's Movement, the marriage service was modified. The bride was led up the aisle by her father, but that part of the ceremony which is concerned with the giving away of the bride was omitted. The following statement was made by the Rev. Hugh Chapman:—"Before the commencement of the service I wish to state that owing to the publicity given to the marriage by the Press, I have been compelled at the last moment to take advice as to the legality of a wedding with the omission of certain words which might not commend themselves to those concerned. Having been informed that the omission of those words of the Marriage Service was sufficient to render its validity at least doubtful, more especially in a royal chapel, which belongs exclusively to the King, we have agreed among ourselves to read the service throughout as an act of loyalty to his Majesty, while we sincerely hope that before long there may be an amended form of service which shall render it possible for Christian people to receive the blessing of the Church without hurt to their susceptibilities and, as we believe, in the true spirit of the Gospel of Christ." A very beautiful and moving address was given at the close of the service by Mr. Chapman. Space forbids our quoting his words, which, for perfect diction and delicate and beautiful feeling, fulfilled the highest conception of what such an address at such a time should be. Among the wedding gifts were a silver tea service from the Women's Social and Political Union, and a silver salver from the Men's Political Union.

THE WORD "OBEY."

Great interest has been shown by the Press in the question raised of a modified wedding service, and in the course of an article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on January 16, the Rev. Hugh Chapman wrote:—

"In the first place, it is wholly wrong to think of the women amongst [those who object to the word 'obey'] as in the least less piously inclined than others, or as inspired with the smallest intention of disparaging the man whom they have elected to marry. Their strong feeling, so far as I would venture to be their spokesman, is that where the word 'love' is used, the word 'obey' is both superfluous and hurtful. It is noteworthy that this promise of love on which the whole service practically pivots, is made by both persons concerned, so that they have already compromised themselves to mutual obedience within the limits of self-respect and of that perfect freedom which characterises the service of true devotion. The inference that woman, by the use of this word, is constituted man's slave or chattel, and that the Church sanctifies such a bargain, cannot hold for an instant amongst spiritual people who are also possessed of mentality, and of a dignity which it is their bounden duty to maintain.

"The desire for the omission of the word 'obey,' however, is based on far larger and more serious grounds than obtain amongst educated people, in whose case, as I have tried to show, it is both unnecessary and unreasonable. In the poorer classes, I regret to say, after thirty years' experience in the slums, it is constantly the cause of gross and deplorable tyranny. Times without number, in trying to bring about peace between husband and wife, the former has argued that the latter swore at the altar to obey him, as though this conferred on him the right to treat her as he liked, to knock her about, and generally to play the bully, a tendency inherent in us all, and requiring no fulcrum of a false authority conferred on us by a priest.

"It would be a healthy lesson for all literalists to attend our police-courts any day in the week, and the marvel to me is that politicians and philanthropists should not yet have grasped the fact that if our homes, the most important asset in the national life, are to be improved, the reformation must begin with the distinct understanding of a partnership and not a possession, which is causative of untold harm.

"It is often due to the same fallacy that the average man never confides his earnings to his wife, and, after a sadly short time, is content to regard her as a housekeeper, and the bearer of his children, since he bought her for his own purposes, without the remotest notion that the whole idea of male and female is that they should be helped meet for each other."

"PHYSICAL FORCE" AGAIN.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—In her excellent article on "Women and War" Mrs. Pethick Lawrence deals convincingly with the physical force argument, which always seems to me one of the weakest in the anti-suffragist armoury. As I have already ventured to point out in your columns, this objection to women's enfranchisement must logically imply that the vote is a reward for actual or potential military efficiency. Women don't, or won't, or can't fight; so they cannot vote! Now if this proposition is valid, it also follows that men who do not, or cannot, or will not serve as soldiers should also be denied the privileges of the polling booth. Ergo, the vote should only be allowed to those men who could, if required, be called upon to serve against the enemy of their country in the field, and would be willing to come if so called. Thus, at a stroke, we strike off the register all male persons above the limit of the military age, which in most Continental countries is fixed at about 55. Every elderly gentleman, therefore, must promptly be placed in the same category as his disfranchised wife, or daughter, or sister. But of course that is not all. Martial efficiency demands a high standard of health and physical fitness. No man ought to have the vote who would not be passed as a soldier by a stringent board of military and medical examiners. The lame, the gouty, the rheumatic, the deaf, the short-sighted and colour-blind, the corpulent, the undersized, the imperfectly developed, and those who suffer from any congenital weakness, or disease—all these must lose their votes. A man of ordinary proportions and good outward physique may suffer from heart weakness or varicose veins, or some other defect which would disqualify him for service in the ranks, and he too must be excluded from the polls. So must that large number of males, who perhaps could fight, but certainly would not if they could possibly contrive to avoid it. The "physical force" argument, in fact, implies that not only weakness, but indolence and cowardice are to be regarded as disqualifications for the exercise of full civic privileges. If we carry the argument to its logical conclusion, we might, it is true, disfranchise a good many of the one sex, but we shall also have to inflict the same disability upon about two-thirds of the other.

The fact of the matter is, as Mrs. Pethick Lawrence points out, that in this country the great majority of men take part in the national defence vicariously. Most of them do not fight themselves, and many of them, if they did try to fight, would be considerably less useful than hockey-playing school girls. They pay other presumably capable persons to do the necessary fighting for them.

Herein, no doubt, they are performing a useful function; but it is one that is discharged quite as much by women householders and taxpayers, and, in fact, by all women in their several degrees and kinds, just as it is more or less directly discharged by all civilian males.

Personally, I am of opinion that all the adult inhabitants of any country, of both sexes, should equip themselves to take their share in the service of the nation. When you have succeeded in obtaining votes for women, I hope you will induce some of your newly enfranchised readers to help me in the project of endeavouring to establish a plural vote, based on the personal qualifications of the elector. I consider that every adult person above a certain age, which in my opinion should be 25, not 21, is entitled to vote, since every competent citizen should have some voice in the management of the affairs of his and her community. But, that once conceded, I should then like to bestow a second vote as a kind of reward of merit. Any person could earn that extra franchise by qualifying himself or herself for service in some branch of the national forces, which should be so organised as to give opportunity for everybody, male and female. The able-bodied young man of military age could qualify by serving in the territorial infantry, cavalry, or artillery. The older or less stalwart person could be drafted into the commissariat or the transport train. Under the Swiss militia system no male citizen is allowed to escape his liability; and the men who are not strong enough to serve in the ranks, the Catholic seminarists, and Protestant clergy, and others who could not be expected to carry lethal weapons, are not permitted to shirk their military obligations, but have to work out their term of embodiment by service in the military offices, or in the store rooms, or the transport department. Under the system I hope some time or other to see advocated by the W.S.P.U., there will be abundant room also for the energies of women. Those who desire the double vote will have to qualify in the Red Cross Brigade, or the Ambulance Corps, or the field hospitals, or in general nursing work, and if they do not care for this particular branch of activity, they would, on the Swiss analogy, be enabled to find scope for their patriotic energies, by having various official duties in connection with the national defence allotted to them. Five-sixths of the business of a modern campaign is transacted far in the rear of the fighting line, and for a great deal of the work at the base, which is quite as important as the work done at the front, women would be as well qualified as men.

Meanwhile, until we have national service for all men, the physical force argument is ridiculous; and when we do get such national service, women can take their part in it.—Yours, etc., SIDNEY LOW.

OUR POST BOX.

ALPINE SPORTS CUM WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

(Part of a letter from DR. ETHEL SMITH.)

As you know, it is the custom in these Alpine resorts for the hotel guests to get up entertainments; in the course of these, certain recitations with which we were favoured at Villars-sur-Ollon treated of Woman Suffrage in such amazing fashion that two of the visitors, namely, Miss Dorothy Pethick and myself, felt impelled to take up the challenge and arrange a Suffrage meeting at the Grand Hotel. Many were the friendly warnings we received beforehand of impending opposition and dire cross-questioning; and our evident rejoicing in the prospect caused, I think, secret surprise. A three weeks' stay had made it clear that few people in the hotel had even the foggiest acquaintance with the subject. So I began by explaining, as chairman, that our chief object was to bring home to all that, the question being now in the forefront of practical politics, no woman, whether reciter or not, can further postpone giving it her serious attention. Miss Pethick then thoroughly expounded the nature of the vote, showing why it is an imperative necessity, and why militancy is the only weapon with which it can be won; in fact, we both went well into this latter point, making ample reference to Mrs. Lawrence's splendid article, "Do ut des," which had already been handed round to one or two promising subjects.

"After her speech Miss Pethick, for quite half-an-hour, answered in approved W.S.P.U. fashion every sort and kind of question; amusement was caused by her refusal to commit herself with regard to the Union's views about women M.P.'s; by the remark of an 'anti' that such refusal was not 'politics'; and by the rejoinder of a male Suffragist that, on the contrary, in declining all truck with these prospective red herrings, the leaders of the W.S.P.U. proved themselves to be thorough politicians! Instead of a collection it was proposed that would-be learners should come up to the platform and hand in their names and addresses; thus not only were several new subscribers to VOTES FOR WOMEN enrolled, but their subscriptions taken then and there—a great point. The only sad thing was that we had no literature—an omission of which no member of the W.S.P.U. should ever be guilty! (Intending emulators take warning!) . . . By the by, in one of the recitations, the old, old joke about women's fear of mice had been served up—an opportunity we eagerly pounced on. It was interesting, and grimly satisfactory, to note the expression of many who, day by day, had been more or less in contact with the quiet personality of Miss Christabel Pankhurst (recently at Villars) as they learned that the high spirit of young 'anti-hooligans' has more than once expressed itself in terms of mice, alive and dead, let loose on the platform or hurled at her while she was speaking. A lady present had effusively expressed faith in man's chivalry; and it was all to the good that certain young men, whose air as they applauded this sentiment, had, to my mind at least, subtly suggested the potential mice-hurler, should hear of these chivalrous exploits! . . . Well, anyhow, the amount of interest shown and the gratitude expressed to the organisers of the meeting were very gratifying, and although there were counter attractions at the two other big hotels, the room was crammed. . . ."

PROGRESS IN INDIA.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—Just to let you know how the knowledge of our Suffrage movement is being spread even in Eastern Bengal, I must tell you of a conversation I had with a highly educated Brahmo Samaj lady while she, with her husband and daughters, were having tea with me last evening. I, as usual, during my conversation turned the subject to Votes for Women, when, to my surprise and pleasure, this Indian lady showed a great interest and considerable knowledge of the work, and asked me if I would please let her see VOTES FOR WOMEN after I had read it, as she was most anxious to learn more about what the brave women in England are doing. This lady gave a lecture a short while ago to an Indian audience, and her appeal for the education and freedom of her countrywomen was so impassioned, that a local paper, in commenting on her lecture, remarked that she evidently belonged to the advanced Suffragist party.—Yours, etc., E. B. A.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—I should be obliged if, in the interests both of India and of the noble cause for which you are fighting, you will allow me to contradict a statement which is not infrequently put forward by the "Antis" as an argument against Woman Suffrage; namely that the extension of franchise to the female sex in this country "would be regarded by Indians as an absurdity, and, so far as it affected themselves, a degradation." The statement, unfair and unjust as it is, is never supported by any logical arguments, but is always made as a dogmatic assertion, and since that is so it is only necessary for me to contradict it by assertion. I challenge any Anti-suffragist to bring forward reasons, which may lead one to the conclusion that the political enfranchisement of English women will "impair the loyalty and contentment" of the Indians. I, myself, am a Punjabi and one who does not hold common beliefs with the extremist section of the Indian Nationalist; in fact, one who thoroughly understands that the welfare of India is bound up with the welfare of England, and yet I contradict with all the force of my pen any statement to the effect that the admission of women to the franchise in England will produce any disaffection or discontent in India. Far from that, I feel confident such a change in the British constitution will be welcomed with approval by the whole of the educated class in the Indian Empire.—With all good wishes for the success of your mission, Yours, etc., GURMUKH SINGH MONGIA, 21, Guest Road, Cambridge.

THE N.U.T.

Dear Editors,—May I appeal through your columns to all suffragist members of the N.U.T. to attend the annual general meeting of their Association, which takes place shortly. The local Associations have then to decide as to which, in their opinion, are the six most important resolutions from a long list set before them. The six which receive the highest number of supporters are placed first on the Conference Agenda for Bazaar, at Hull, and are certain to be discussed. Time may not admit of the discussion of others. Delegates must be asked to give their support at

Hull to the Executive, in their endeavour to help women teachers to secure the franchise. May I appeal to sympathisers and friends to send their names to me.—Yours, etc., H. M. TOWNSEND, 27, Murillo Road, Lee, S.E.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—I beg to state that the letter published this week in your journal, VOTES FOR WOMEN, purporting to have come from me, is an utter forgery, and was evidently written by a madman who of late has been trying to pursue me with these senseless hoaxes, but fortunately with very scant success. As you will notice even my address is wrongly given. My strong opinions as an Anti-Suffragist have undergone no change whatever, and there is not the least likelihood that they will ever do so. It is most unfortunate that you should have been victimised in this way, but I must ask you to kindly publish this letter of denial and explanation in your next issue without fail.—Yours, etc., ALGERNON ASHTON, 10, Holmdale Road, West Hampstead, N.W. January 12.

"SMALL GIRL VOTERS."

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—I wish to thank some unknown friend for the paper which comes to hand every week. I found the one with the great procession very interesting. You will very likely hear of a demand for *Small Girl Suffrage* in Australia before long! My little girl of eight says, indignantly:—"The baby always goes in and has a vote with mother," while she has to wait outside with some ladies. I comfort her with the assurance that she was "one of the first women voters," as she was only a few months old when we first voted, and she, too, came inside with mother. With kindly greetings and hopes of early success, Yours, etc., (Mrs.) LATINTIA LARCOMBE, Sydney, Australia.

A DEBATE.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—I had the pleasure of attending a Debating Society at a small mining village in Wales. The subject for discussion was "Should Women have Votes?" A member of the W.S.P.U. took the affirmative side, and a lady supported the "Antis." Both spoke intelligently enough to convince those present that women deserve the vote. Out of the forty who were present two voted against the motion—a youth of about sixteen years and the Anti-Suffrage speaker. As I entered the room a young man said to me in a boastful way, "We are going to give you a hot time, and I mean to show you what a woman's work is." However, he was quite subdued, and did not utter a word during the discussion. He was either a convert or a coward. A lady present was heard to say, "I intended to support the Anti-Suffragettes, but now I should prefer to speak on the other side."—Yours, etc., A SUFFRAGETTE.

A correspondent sends us the following:—

"In a train recently I travelled with a workman, who, seeing my badge, asked for an explanation of the W.S.P.U. action. We talked for an hour and an half on Suffrage, with the result that the man resolved only to support M.P.'s who believe in the equal franchise for men and women. I also found that the rest of the passengers had lapsed into silence and were listening with deep interest. At the conclusion of our conversation the workman said: 'If everybody could hear it first-hand as you've told it, everybody would support you.' I suggested that they should attend our meetings, as a solution."

C. M. S. asks whether there is either a Teachers' Franchise Society in London, or any possibility of one being formed. We have no particulars of any such society, but we would refer her to a letter which appeared on page 90 of VOTES FOR WOMEN, for November 10. In this letter particulars are given of the attitude of the National Union of Teachers towards the Suffrage question, and Miss Townsend, of 27, Murillo Road, Lee, London, appeals for names, as she is anxious to form a National register of N.U.T. suffragist sympathisers. We do not, of course, know if C.M.S. is a member of the N.U.T., but we feel sure that Miss Townsend would in any case be pleased to give her any information with regard to teachers and Woman Suffrage.—[Editor VOTES FOR WOMEN.]

In the course of a long letter, which we have not space to quote, Mr. Sloan writes from Glasgow: "As a mere man I have been an advocate of taxed women's right to the vote for upwards of twenty years, and I am glad that the feminine sex have now taken up the matter in earnest by themselves. . . . I am glad to see the split in the Cabinet over this Suffrage question. You will not, I am sure, be slow to push home the advantage you have gained in the Government of the present day. . . . We ought all to be proud of life. It is perhaps the only thing we should be proud of, and in its sacred possessions we should stand in some reverence towards its deep mysteries. For my part, in midst of my healthy manhood I do not forget that I was mothered by a woman, and that is why I send this letter to a woman's newspaper."

Miss Hatty Baker writes correcting some details sent to us last week. She says:—"Two new branches of the Free Church League for Woman Suffrage were formed by me during the last week in December in connection with above league—one at Portsmouth, one at Salisbury. The Plymouth branch, of which I was also the founder, has been in existence about six months, under a very able secretary, Miss Maud Slater. It held its half-yearly meeting last week when I addressed a goodly company and a Suffrage play was given. We have also one branch in Wales—that of Treorchy, which I helped to form last January."

Mr. Victor D. Duval desires to express his heartfelt appreciation to the members of the W.S.P.U. who so generously presented him with a silver salver on the occasion of his marriage. He also tendered warm thanks to the Birmingham M.P.U. and the Plymouth W.S.P.U. for their kind telegrams of good wishes.

CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

W.S.P.U. General Offices: 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

BARNET.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Sue Watt, 15, Stratford Road.
A splendid "platform" has been secured for the Ewon Hall meeting on Feb. 6th, and every member is asked to co-operate in making the meeting a success. Speakers: Lady Stout, Mr. Atherley Jones, K.C., M.P.; Chair: Miss Isabel Seymour. Miss Winifred Mayo has kindly promised to recite. Tickets for reserved seats (1s.) may be had at above address, or Cowling's Library, High Street, Barnet. Admission free. Everyone should endeavour to bring two or more friends to the meeting. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Madge Spanton, towards local expenses, 2s. 6d.

CHELSEA, BATTERSEA, KENSAL TOWN.

Shop and Office—398, King's Road.
Hon. Sec.—Miss Hail and Miss Blacklock.
Parcels for the Jumble Sale to be held early in February can now be sent to the office, addressed to the secretary, carriage paid, and marked "Jumble Sale." Books of all kinds are acceptable. Miss Edwards and Miss E. B. Worters are welcomed as paper-sellers. Will others volunteer for this important work for Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays? Miss Barry has kindly promised to continue the work party. Orders for overalls and smocks will be welcome. Some of Mr. Laurence Housman's delightful drawings are still for sale, together with a few oil and water colour paintings. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss E. B. Worters, 25 towards library expenses.

CLAPHAM.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Strong, 64, Elpheth Road, Lavender Hill, S.W.
Whist Drive tickets, price 1s. 6d. (including refreshments), may be had from the secretary, on sale or return. All unsold tickets to be returned not later than January 23. The Clapham Tube paper pitch is improving quickly. More sellers are wanted for evening work, especially between the hours of 6.30 to 7.30. Many thanks to Miss Wilson of Streatham for gift of local bannerette.

CROYDON.

Office—56, High Street. Tel. 909 Croydon (Nat.).
Hon. Sec. (pro tem.)—Miss L. Green.
It is hoped there will be a good attendance at the members' meeting on Monday (see programme), as there is much business to be discussed. Work parties will be held every Monday evening and Wednesday afternoon; tea will be provided at 3d. per head. Will members please collect for a Jumble Sale to be held shortly? The committee for the Dance on Feb. 9, will be grateful for promises of refreshments. Tickets, 2s. 6d., can be obtained on application to the Shop secretary. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Slay, 1s.; Mrs. Medd-Hall, 5s.; Diverted Sub., 5s.; Miss Wise, 5s. 8d.; Mrs. and Miss Slade, 10s. for Dance; Mrs. Armes, 9s.

EALING.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Finlay, 35, Warwick Road.
Mrs. Fraser Forbes, 72, Argyle Road.
Will members please bear in mind the meeting on Monday next (see programme), and make it known among their friends, and do all they can to make it a success?

FULHAM AND PUTNEY.

Shop—398, Fulham Road.
Hon. Sec.—Miss L. Cutten and Mrs. Roberts.
Will members please support as many open-air meetings as possible during the next few weeks? (See programme.) Helpers should call at the shop at 7.30 p.m.

HAMPSTEAD.

Shop and Office—178, Finchley Road.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Hicks and Miss G. Collier.
Tickets are selling well for the Town Hall meeting on January 24, but members must relax no efforts during the few days that are left to secure a crowded hall. Unsold tickets must be returned by first post Monday at latest. Please remember the Poster Parade to-morrow (Saturday) at 11. A good response has been made to the appeal for paper-sellers. Who will add their names to the list? It is hoped that members will attend the Tuesday work parties. Acknowledged with thanks: Mrs. Bull, 10s.; Miss Hicks, 6s. 6d.; Mrs. Frazer, 4s.

HENDON AND GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shop and Office: 265, The Parade, Golders Green.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Wyatt, Derby House, Hendon.
An important members' meeting will be held at Derby House, Hendon, on Thursday, February 1. It is hoped that all members will endeavour to be present. There is a great deal of work to be done in advertising the meeting at the council offices on February 15, at 8 o'clock, when the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield and Mr. Atherley Jones, M.P. will speak. Will members do their best to make it a success by selling tickets, distributing handbills or stewarding? Owing to pressure

of professional work Mrs. Kelsey has had to resign from the Committee. Mrs. Singer has kindly undertaken to fill her place as representative of Hampstead Garden Suburb.

ILFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Haslam, 25, Cranbrook Road.
Helpers are needed for advertising the meeting on January 25. Stewards should be at the Reading Room at 7 p.m. if possible. Reserved seats, 6d. each. Members are requested to return unsold tickets in time for to-morrow's meeting. The sales of Votes for Women are increasing. Miss Patmore announced at last Thursday's business meeting that the local Union had received 210 as its share in the House of Commons. Miss Patmore was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks for the splendid way she carried the matter through. It was decided to hold social meetings once a month at members' houses, beginning Thursday, February 8.

ISLINGTON.

Office—357, Goswell Road, E.C. Hon. Sec.—Miss E. M. Cassarley.
At last Thursday's committee meeting it was decided to hold three indoor meetings before Easter, the first to be at Mornington Hall, Canonbury Lane. Will all members in Canonbury and Highbury make an effort to help to advertise this? Bills are being printed, and will be at the office next week. The Jumble Sale to be held in conjunction with the Clerks' W.S.P.U. is fixed for February 25. All parcels should be sent to the office at once.

KENSINGTON.

Shop and Office—143, Church Street, Kensington, W. Tel., 2116 Western. Hon. Sec.—Miss Evelyn Sharp.
Members and friends are asked to concentrate on advertising and selling tickets (1s. and 6d.) for the meeting at Harbury Rooms on Tuesday, February 6, at 8 p.m., as it is essential that the present policy of the Union should be made clear to Kensington people, and the speakers have been specially chosen to this end (see next week's programme). The following books are now on sale at the shop: Professor Gilbert Murray's rendering of the "Medea" and "Oedipus"; "Women in Local Government"; "Children and the Law"; "The Wife in Ancient and Modern Times"; and many others of interest to suffragists. Miss S. Wylie has obtained a six months' subscription to the paper; other members are asked to do the same. Miss Charlotte Williams is welcomed as new member. Mrs. Weigall has kindly consented to hold a drawing room meeting on January 26 at 4 p.m. Speakers, the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, and Mr. Atherley Jones, M.P.; invitations may be obtained at the shop. Anyone wishing to help in the local work is asked to communicate with the hon. secretary, who is always at the shop on Tuesday afternoon.

LAMBETH.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. A. M. Hawkins, 60, Hackford Road, Brixton.
Members gathered at 60, Hackford Road on Thursday evening to show their appreciation of Mrs. and Miss Ball, lately released from Holloway. Who will volunteer for paper-selling on Fridays or Saturdays?

LEWISHAM.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Christina Campbell, Miss C. Townsend, Office—25, Barlin Road, Cuffey.
Members and friends will be glad to know that Mrs. Knight and Miss Tapley Spurr have generously offered to give another Whist Party in aid of the funds on January 27. Tickets, 1s. 6d. each, can be obtained from Mrs. Glazier, 75, Tyrwhitt Road, St. John's S.E., or on application to the secretaries. Miss H. M. Townsend is presenting the first prize. Will any member or friend give the second? Miss Lough, 62, Manor Park, Lea, begs to acknowledge another Jumble Sale bundle, and will be glad to receive more during the coming week. Out-door work is being started again, and paper-sellers are needed for to-morrow's meeting. Promises towards rent of new office still urgently wanted.

NORTH ISLINGTON AND HORNSEY.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Constance Byers, 25, Telford St., N.
The meeting at Tooting Park on Thursday drew a packed audience that listened attentively to Mrs. Furlay Smith. Mr. Green made a spirited speech; there was a good collection; and papers and pamphlets sold well. Members are reminded of the prisoners, and also to bring as many people as possible to the meeting on Jan. 26 (see programme).

N.W. LONDON.

Office—314, High Road, Kilburn, Tel. 1183, Hampstead. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Penn Gaskell.
Members are reminded to bring their friends to the At Home on Wednesday, and give Mrs. Roy Rothwell a right good welcome after her two months in Holloway. A delightful programme has been promised by well-known artists. There is still a little ladies' glaze china, which is being sold at reduced prices, in the first floor room. Speakers, paper sellers, and canvassers are much needed. On an average four or five

Frederick Gorringe, Ltd

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Buckingham Palace Road LONDON, S.W.

WINTER SALE

Half a Century's Reputation for Value

Continued to end of month.
Unmistakably the best Sale Values in London.



All Fur Sets Greatly Reduced.

A 103. Handsome Black Fox Scarves, trimmed tails and paws. Usual prices, 5s. and 6s. Sale Price, 4 gns.
Large Muffs to match, trimmed heads, tails, and paws. Usual prices, 7s. 6d. and 8 gns. Sale Price, 5s. 9d.

REMAINING DAYS, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Extraordinary Value in Real Skunk Furs.

A 101. Very handsome Real Skunk Scarves (80 ins. long), trimmed tails and paws. Usual Price, 6s. 6d. Sale Price, 4s. 2d.
Giant Muff to match. Usual Price, 3s. 6d. Sale Price, 3s. 6d.
Special Price for Set, 7s. 6d.

Record Bargains in Cretonnes.

40,000 yards Latest Designs; many exclusive old English patterns. Fast Colours. Splendid Quality.
31 ins. wide, usually 1/6d. 1/2s. 1/3s. Sale Price, 6d. 8d. 9d. 9d.
52 ins. " 1/1s. 2/3s. 5/11. Sale Price, 1/6d. 1/8d. 3/11

Patterns on Application.

Squirrel Sets at Sale Prices.

Scarves in Natural Grey Russian Squirrel, made of 20 silks, lined good quality silk. Usual Price 35s. Sale Price, 23s. 9d.
Large Pillow Muffs to match. Usual Price, 29s. 6d. Sale Price, 21s. 9d.

Wonderful Robe Values.

S.R. 102. All-Silk Rich Chiffon Velour Robes, giving a rich, soft, lustrous, sheeny effect. Specially designed by us. The Magy Bodice is cut slightly high in the waist, and piped with self-coloured satin, which is also used for the twisted belt, tabs and buttons. Yoke and undersleeves of tinsel net. Skirt quite plain. In 20 colours. Robe only requires joining up the back. Usual Price, 8s. 6d. Sale Price, 3s. 9d.

outdoor meetings are held weekly and about the same number indoors monthly. With more help more could be accomplished. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. A. J. Webb, 15s.

PADDINGTON AND MARYLEBONE.

Shop and Office—52, Prad Street, W.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Haverfield.
All friends and members are cordially invited to the opening of the larger premises on January 24. The opening ceremony will be performed by Lady Sybil Smith. A concert and refreshments will follow. The Organiser and Committee will welcome any gifts of cakes, tea, coffee, etc.

PINNER.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Tarrant, Rockstone House.
A successful meeting was held at the "Cocoa Tree" on Saturday last. Miss Naylor and Mr. Pantlin were the speakers. Several new members joined. A resolution demanding the withdrawal of the Manhood Suffrage Bill was passed unanimously.

RICHMOND, KEW, AND KINGSTON.

Organiser—Miss Greenwood, 33, Selwyn Avenue, Richmond.
A meeting will be held at the Assembly Rooms, Surbiton, Kingston, on February 1, at which Mr. Atherley Jones, K.C., M.P. and Miss Evelyn Sharp will speak. Miss Eva Moore has kindly consented to recite. Will members who can help either as stewards, literature sellers or in advertising the meeting, please send in their names to the organiser. Regular paper sellers are also wanted for Kingston and Richmond. The Organiser is anxious to have a drawing room meeting in Kingston before the public meeting. Will any friend offer one?

STREATHAM.

Shop and Office—5, Shrubbery Road, Streatham.
Hon. Sec.—Miss Leona Tyson.
Members are reminded of next Tuesday's meeting (see programme), and are asked to make a special effort to attend. Mrs. Fletcher is very kindly giving an At Home on Wednesday, Jan. 31, at 3 p.m., and hopes that members will co-operate with her by introducing friends. Invitation cards may be obtained from Mrs. Fletcher, 27, Copple Park, and from Miss Rillison, at the Shop. A series of drawing room meetings is being arranged during February, and members are asked to lend their drawing-rooms are asked to write to Miss Tyson without delay. A large number of Albert Hall tickets have been taken, and Miss Tyson begs that members will assist her in selling them as early as possible. Miss Rillison will welcome gifts or loans of books for the library, and suggests that members who subscribe to periodicals like The Englishwoman might pass them on to the library for the benefit of local funds.

WALTHAMSTOW.

Organiser—Miss E. Grew. Shop—22, Hoe Street.
Work is in full swing now for the Baths meeting on Thursday, Feb. 1, when "How the Vote was Won" will be presented by the Actress Franchise League. Mrs. Fortwell will speak. Posters, handbills and tickets (1s. 6d. and 3d.) are now ready, and members are asked to call at the shop and get them at once. Volunteers for canvassing, poster painting and for stewarding at the meeting are needed. Open-air meetings promise to be most successful from a propaganda point of view. If every member gave 1s. it would remove the strain on the funds. Laytonstone members are asked to be present at to-night's meeting.

WEST HAM.

Hon. Sec.—Miss D. H. Hooper, 614 Manor Farm, Quaker's House, Manor.
A pitch is being started this week and seven members have already promised to sell papers one hour each weekly. Will others co-operate? Miss Ormerod, 50, Canal Road, Forest Gate, has kindly undertaken the work of hon. treasurer, and will be glad of promises of help; regular subscriptions, however small, will be specially welcome. The dance realised a profit of 25s. 6d. Will anyone offer a meeting room for a meeting of which drive, and will friends bear in mind

that there will be another rummage sale in the spring? Bill distributors for meeting on January 24 (see programme) are urgently needed, specially on January 19, from 6-9 p.m. A gold brooch was found in Earlham Hall after the dance; please apply to Miss Hooper. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Harbott, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Parker, 2s. 6d.

WIMBLEDON.

Shop—3, Victoria Crescent, Broadway. Tel. 1022; P.O. Wimbledon. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Lamartine Yates, Dorset Hall, Marton, Surrey.
The jumble sale will take place to-morrow (Saturday). Stewards are asked to be at their posts at 1.45 p.m. without fail, unless otherwise notified. Tickets (2d.) will be obtainable beforehand. The invitation social meeting on Wednesday was well attended, and in every way a great success. It is hoped members will make it possible to hold these once a month. Mrs. Lamartine Yates has offered to be hostess again next time. Four new sellers and several new stewards came forward; a number of new monthly subscribers were enrolled, and several donors given. Every stranger present joined the Union before the close of the meeting, and more than thirty tickets were sold for the Prisoners' Dinner. This will take place at the Lecture Hall on Monday, January 29, at 7 p.m. Tickets 2s. 6d. each, may be purchased by members or friends, and should be secured as early as possible. Members are reminded that library books should be returned as soon as possible. Will the borrower of Lyon Blease's "Emancipation of Women" kindly send the book in with the fees due. Mrs. Bouvier made an excellent speech to a large audience on the Common on Sunday, and papers sold well.

WIMBLEDON PARK AND S. WIMBLEDON.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Allan, 79, Woodside, Wimbledon. Tel.—1037 P.O.
Heartiest thanks to all who helped at the At Home and Jumble Sale, particularly those who undertook the heavier part of canvassing and advertising. The Broadway meeting on Saturday was a very large one, and Miss Richard explained to a sympathetic and interested audience the need of the vote to women and the reforms which they hoped to accomplish by its aid. Mrs. Huggett was in the chair. A collection was taken, and papers were again sold out. Owing to paper-sellers' indefatigable efforts, it is gratifying to note that sales have more than trebled, and the new pitch at Wimbledon Park is proving a great success. The Union was pleased to welcome back its hon. treasurer at the beginning of the week. Acknowledged with thanks: Lady Gibb, 21s.; Mrs. Dacre Fox, 1s.; Dr. Dather, 1s. 6d.

Home Counties.

BEDFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Smart, 22, Goldington Avenue.
It is hoped that members will try to be present at to-morrow's meeting.
Sat., Jan. 20, at St. Peter's Schoolrooms, Members' Meeting, 3.30 p.m.

SEXHILL-ON-SEA.

Shop—34, Station Road. Organiser—Miss D. A. Barker. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Holden, 18, Eversley Road.
There will be no meeting on January 23. A visit from Miss Abenden is promised on February 20. Fuller particulars later. Contributions to local campaign fund will be gladly received by the hon. secretary.

BOURNMOUTH.

Office—221, Old Christchurch Road.
Hon. Sec. (pro tem.)—Miss E. Berry.
The annual general meeting was held on Thursday, January 11. There was a good attendance of members. Mrs. Howard Shaw was again re-elected as chairman. Miss E. M. Pridgen as hon. treasurer. Miss E. Berry was elected as hon. sec. An appeal was made for increased subscriptions, in order that more extended work might be undertaken. Mrs. Morris made generous offers. 25s. 6d. of the meeting's account, would be gratefully accepted. This met with a splendid

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK.

Day	Time	Location	Speakers/Chair	Time
Friday, 19	7.45 p.m.	4, Clements Inn, W.C.	Speakers' Class, Miss Rosa Leo	7.45 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Hackney Baths, Lower Clapton Road, N.E.	Miss Naylor	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Leytonstone, G.H.E.	Miss Leeson; Chair: Miss Whitten	8 p.m.
Saturday, 20	8 p.m.	Fulham, Munster Road	Miss Peck	8 p.m.
"	11 a.m.	Hampstead, 178, Finchley Road	Poster Parade	11 a.m.
"	8 p.m.	Harlesden, Manor Park Road	Miss G. Richard, Miss Wilson	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	High Barnet, Market Place	Miss Naylor, Miss Bonwick	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Ilford, Balfour Road	Mr. Kinsman, Miss Haslam	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Kilburn, Birlington Road	Mrs. Kranich	8 p.m.
"	7.30 p.m.	Lewisham, Whitburn Road	Mrs. Bouvier	7.30 p.m.
"	7.30 p.m.	Leytonstone (M.H. Station)	Miss Billing, Miss Grew	7.30 p.m.
"	7.30 p.m.	Walthamstow, Church Hill	Miss Myers, Miss Maxwell	7.30 p.m.
"	7.30 p.m.	Willesden Green Library	Miss Hopkins	7.30 p.m.
"	7.30 p.m.	Wimbledon, 3, Victoria Crescent		7.30 p.m.
"	7.30 p.m.	Wimbledon, Broadway		7.30 p.m.
Sunday, 21	2.30 p.m.	Wimbledon Common	Miss Hicks, M.A., Ma'colm Mitchell, Bsq., Mrs. Dacre Fox	2.30 p.m.
Monday, 22	8 p.m.	Crouch End, 28, Weston Park	Miss Nancy Lightman	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Croydon, 50, High Street	Committee Meeting	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Baling, Parish Hall, Grove Road	Members' Meeting	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, W.	Mrs. M. Naylor, Mr. J. Y. Kennedy, Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, L.L.B., Mr. Patrick Lawrence	8 p.m.
Tuesday, 23	7 p.m.	Clapham Park, 32, Deanville Court	At Home, Mrs. Barron, Hostess: Miss Edmund Lilly	7 p.m.
"	3 to 5 p.m.	Hampstead, 178, Finchley Road	Working Party	3 to 5 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Streatham, 5, Shrubbery Road	Members' Meeting	8 p.m.
Wednesday, 24	3.30 p.m.	Barnet, Tilbury's Tea Rooms	At Home, Mrs. Fortwell, Chair: Mrs. E. S. Shillard	3.30 p.m.
"	5.30 p.m.	Chelsea, 308, King's Road	Committee Meeting	5.30 p.m.
"	3 p.m.	Croydon, 50, High Street	Working Party	3 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Forest Gate, Earlham Hall	Mrs. Brailsford	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Hampstead, Town Hall	Mrs. G. Richardson, Miss Elizabeth Robins, Mr. Soloman, Chair: H. W. Neilson, Esq.	8 p.m.
"	8.15 p.m.	Ilford, 68, Cranbrook Road	Challenging Party	8.15 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Kilburn, 215, High Road	At Home, Mrs. Roy Rothwell	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Mosney Avenue	Miss Wilson, Miss A. Jacobs	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Putney, Montserrat Road	Mrs. McKeown	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Paddington, 52, Prad Street	Opening of New Premises; Lady Sybil Smith	8 p.m.
Thursday, 25	8 p.m.	Crouch End, High School, Fairfield Road, Hornsey	Drawing-room Meeting, R. H. Pott, Esq., Chair: Miss Frankford, Hostess: Miss Courtney	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Ilford, Reading Room, High Road	Lady Stout, Abbey Road, Esq., K.C., M.P., Chair: Alderman P. Griggs, J.P., R.O.C.	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Stalway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.	The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield and Mr. Pethick Lawrence	8 p.m.
Friday, 26	7.45 p.m.	4, Clements Inn, W.C.	Speakers' Class, Miss Rosa Leo	7.45 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	New Barnet, The Triangle	Miss H. Myers	8 p.m.
"	8 p.m.	Wandsworth Road, Junction of Cedar Road and Queen's Road, The New Guild Hall	Whist Drive	8 p.m.

A. B. A. Mass Meeting - 11 to be held at the Albert Hall on Thursday, March 22. For particulars see page 255.

response, 25 10s. being promised in the space of two minutes. The following gratefully acknowledged:—Mrs. Morris, 25; Lady Anderson, 10s.; Miss Morgan Jones, 5s.; Mrs. Gohlke, 5s.; Mrs. Rowntree, 1s.; the Misses Howes, 2s.; Miss Rivington, 5s.; Miss Pearce, 5s.; Mrs. Hande, 15s. 6d.; Miss Symons, 5s.; Miss Ventham, 1s.; Mrs. Shaw, 5s.; Miss P. K. Shaw, 7s.; Miss N. L. Shaw, 5s.; Mrs. Blackledge, 2s. 6d.; Miss N. Blackledge, 7s. 6d.; Miss J. Blackledge, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Selvi, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Bulan, 2s.; Mrs. Sanderson, 10s.; Mrs. Whipp, 10s.; Miss Nichols, 5s.; Miss Berry, 10s.; Mrs. Hume, 10s.; Mrs. Richards, 5s.; Mrs. Oster, 21 10s.; Miss Oster, 5s.; Miss Parnes, 2s. 6d.; Miss Wall, 1s.; Miss Barnes, 2s. 6d.; Miss Poldon, 2s. 6d.; Miss Putman, 2s.; Mrs. Sykes, 5s. Members who have not yet sent in their annual subscriptions are urged to send them without delay to the hon. treasurer, Miss E. M. Pridden, Chevington Croft, Parkstone.

BRIGHTON, HOVE AND DISTRICT.
Office—4, North Street, Quadrant. Tel. 1333 Nat.
Organiser—Miss G. Allen.
Members who have not yet paid in their subscriptions for 1911 are asked to forward them without delay. All members are asked to let the organiser know early whether they wish to subscribe monthly or quarterly during 1912. Thanks to Miss Jacobs and Dr. Letitia Fairfield for the two successful meetings held on Sunday. Week-end meetings will be held on the sea-front, weather permitting, Saturdays, 3 p.m.; Sundays, 11.30 a.m.

CANTERBURY AND SOUTH KENT.
Organiser—Miss F. E. M. Macaulay, Trevarra, 35, Bourville Road West, Folkestone.
The organiser will be very glad if members will do their best to get her opportunities of speaking at clubs, debating societies, social evenings, adult schools, P.S.A.s, &c. Thanks to the introduction of Miss Close, she is to speak at the Young People's Institute at the Radnor Park Church Hall in Folkestone, on Friday, February 23, at 8 p.m., and she will be grateful for further introductions. Friends in Canterbury are reminded of the meeting this afternoon. Those in Dover are begged to make a point of attending the one there on Tuesday afternoon.
Fri., Jan. 19.—Canterbury, County Hotel, 3 p.m.
Tues., Jan. 23.—Dover, Jockins, Castle Avenue, Business Meeting. Hostess: Miss Ritchie, 3 p.m.

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS.
Organiser—Miss D. A. Bowker, Shop—3, Trinity Street, Hastings. Telephone N. 794.
Many thanks to Mrs. Chibnall and Miss Bowdman for loan of books to the library. Votes for Women is sold every Friday and Saturday at the corner of Robertson Street, outside Messrs. Plummer's shop. Will more members volunteer for this most important work? Acknowledged with thanks: Miss Bockett, 1s.; Miss Beatrice Harraden, 5s.; Miss Tristram, 2s.; (Albert Hall premises).
Mon., Jan. 22.—Hastings, 8, Trinity Street, At Home, 4 to 6 p.m.

OXFORD.
Hon. Sec.—Miss Graham, 27, Norham Road.
A small but very successful At Home was given by Mrs. Rowbottom on Tuesday, January 9. Mrs. Richards was the speaker; new members joined. On Thursday, January 11, Witney saw its first poster parade, which raised much interest. The result was a very well attended meeting in the Blanket Hall on Friday. Mr. W. Crook, M.P.U., was the chief speaker. Mrs. Richards also spoke and Miss Graham took the chair. It is hoped to have a meeting in Abingdon, on January 24. Miss Purdon has resigned from the committee, and Miss MacMunn has been elected in her place.

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.
Organiser—Miss C. A. L. Marsh, 4, Pelham Road, Portsmouth, and 61, Oxford Street, Southampton.
Members are urged to attend members' meetings (see below). Mrs. Bickley, a Southampton member, has generously offered to have an elocution class for local members. Will those wishing to join let the organiser know at once? Members are reminded that contributions are urgently needed towards local work. It is proposed to raise funds by an entertainment in Portsmouth in February and a whist drive in Southampton. Volunteers for the next protest should send their names to Miss Marsh without delay. Gratefully acknowledged:—Mrs. Taylor, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Sutherland, 1s. 6d.; Sale of goods, 21 0s. 3d.
Mon., Jan. 22.—Portsmouth, 4, Pelham Road, members' meeting, 5.45 p.m.; Town Hall Square, 7.15 p.m.
Wed., Jan. 24.—Southampton, Clock Tower, 7.30 p.m.
Fri., Jan. 26.—Southampton, Mrs. Shaw's, 32, Wilton Avenue, members' meeting, 5.30 p.m.

REDHILL.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Cather, The Red Cottage, Cavendish Road.
Wed., Jan. 24.—Carlton Room, Lieut. J. L. Cather, R.N., 8 p.m.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.
Office—11, Ye Pantiles.
Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Harverson, Miss Walton.
A poster parade created a sensation in the town on Friday last, a brisk trade in paper-selling being done at the same time. Muriel, Countess De La Warr, is very kindly acting as hostess at to-morrow's At Home.
Sat., Jan. 20.—Grand Hotel, At Home. Hostess: Muriel, Countess De La Warr. Speakers: The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Miss Georgina Brackenbury.

WEST AND NORTH KENT.
Organiser—Miss Evelyn Billing, 120, Rock Avenue, Gillingham.
Meetings have been held in Rainham, Gillingham, Rochester, and Maidstone. In addition, Woman Suffrage was given a most cordial reception by the men and women of the Brewer Street Adult School, Maidstone, who asked the organiser to address them. Will members attend in force on Wednesday (see below) to obtain tickets and handbills of the Masonic Hall meeting, and to volunteer for an enthusiastic canvassing campaign? Funds are earnestly asked for.
Fri., Jan. 19.—Rochester, Star Hill, 7.30 p.m.
Mon., Jan. 22.—Gravesend, Clock Tower, 7.30 p.m.
Tues., Jan. 23.—Sittingbourne, High Street, 7.30 p.m.
Wed., Jan. 24.—Gillingham, 120, Rock Avenue, Members' Meeting, 8.45 p.m.; Knight Street, 8 p.m.
Fri., Jan. 26.—Rochester, Star Hill, 7.30 p.m.

The Midlands.

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT.
Office—97, John Bright Street. Tel. 1442 Midland.
Organisers—Miss Dorothy Evans and Miss Gladys Heald.
The dramatic club is producing "A Woman's Influence" and "How the Vote was Won." Will members who have a large room volunteer to lend it for a performance, or will members in the various districts take a small hall and arrange a performance, for which small sums might be charged for admission, or a silver collection taken? These plays have proved to be excellent propaganda. Many thanks to Miss Jones for help at the office daily for the past two weeks. Poster parades every Saturday at 11, and every Tuesday at 7. New volunteers wanted.
Fri., Jan. 19.—Digbeth Parliament, Adult Suffrage Amendment to the Manhood Suffrage Bill, Miss D. Evans and others.
Sat., Jan. 20.—East Birmingham Fellowship of Musicians, 82, Macclesfield Street, Miss D. Evans, 8 p.m.
Wed., Jan. 24.—Queen's College, Miss G. Heald, Mr. L. Hall, 8 p.m.

COVENTRY.

Office—33, Earl Street. Organiser—Miss Markwick.
Many thanks to those members who have come forward so splendidly to help in advertising Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting. Will members please endeavour to be punctual at the forthcoming meetings. They begin at 7.30 p.m. sharp. Will they also endeavour to join the canvassing parties of poster parades (see below).
Fri., Jan. 19.—Office, Chalking Party, 8 p.m.
Sat., Jan. 20.—Office, Poster Parade, 11 a.m.
Mon., Jan. 22.—Office, Chalking Party, 8 p.m.

Tues., Jan. 23.—Coventry Baths, Assembly Hall, Mrs. Pankhurst. Chair: Councillor Makepeace, 8 p.m.
Thurs., Jan. 25.—8, Dalton Road, Drawing-room Meeting, Miss Haly. Hostess: Miss Hayward, 3.30 p.m.; Priory Row, Assembly Rooms, Miss Haly, 7.30 p.m.

KIDDERMINSTER.

Organiser—Miss Gladys Hazel, c/o Miss Orlinson, Comberton Terrace.
Miss Hazel will be glad to hear of any members or sympathisers who will help in the work. There is so much fresh ground to be broken up that it is impossible to put too much work into it; a great deal of canvassing needs to be done. And during the last few days before Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting, bills must be distributed and announcements made.
Wed., Jan. 24.—Town Hall, Mrs. Pankhurst. Chair: R. S. Brinton Esq., J.P., 8.30 p.m.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Office—14, Rowing Green Street, Leicester. Tel. 1719 Leicester.
Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pethick.
The Spring Campaign will commence with a Members' Meeting next Monday (see below). It is hoped every member will attend. Suggestions and ideas will be welcomed. A Jumble Sale will shortly be held, and promises of goods are invited. The first meeting will be held at the Corn Exchange, on Tuesday, February 6, when Mrs. Pankhurst and Rev. Hugh Chapman will speak. This meeting must be well worked up, and the organiser relies on every member to do her share. On Wednesday, February 7, the same speakers will be in Market Harborough. Offers of drawing-room meetings for Mrs. Pankhurst on either of these days will be welcome. Will any member help in this way or persuade a friend to do so? Stewards are wanted for both meetings; please send in your names.
Mon., Jan. 22.—Shop, Important Members' Meeting, 8 p.m.

NORTHAMPTON.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Miller, 203, Wellington Road.
Members who have not yet taken tickets for Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting are asked to do so at once. Help is greatly needed in canvassing and bill distributing. A drawing-room meeting will be held by kind permission of Mrs. Branch on Friday afternoon (see below). The outdoor meetings will also be held in Northampton and Kettering on January 25 and 26. Members are asked to be present to help. One Northampton member means to sell at least 50 tickets for Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting. Will some others follow this splendid lead?
Thurs., Jan. 25.—Women's Union, Miss Naylor, 3 p.m. Market Square, Miss Naylor, 8 p.m.
Fri., Jan. 26.—Kettering Road, Miss Naylor, 1.15 p.m. Ambleside, Abington Park, Drawing-room Meeting, Miss Naylor, 3 p.m. Kettering, Market Place, Miss Naylor, 8 p.m.

NOTTINGHAM.

Office—6, Carlton Street. Tel. 4511.
Organisers—Miss Roberts and Miss Crocker.
More shopkeepers are needed. Who can spare an afternoon or evening, weekly or fortnightly, for this service? Arrangements for the coming season will be announced later.

WALSALL.

Shop and Office—19, Leicester Street.
Hon. Organiser—Miss F. Ward.
Members are asked to combine to make Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting on January 25 a great success; volunteers are urgently needed for canvassing, paper-selling, and poster parades. Many thanks to Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Cotterell, Mrs. Wood, and Miss Willis for gifts of office furniture, etc. Please note that the meeting will be held in the Town Hall, and not in the Temperance Hall as first advertised.
Thurs., Jan. 25.—Town Hall, Mrs. Pankhurst, 8 p.m.

West of England.

BATH.

Shop—12, Walcot St. Hon. Organiser—Mrs. Mansel.
Hon. Secs.—The Misses Tollemache.
The weekly meetings at the Guildhall begin to-day (see below). Speakers will deal with different aspects of the woman's movement, and every member should endeavour to bring friends, and if possible "Anti." The organiser would be grateful for the loan of drawing-rooms for meetings, if possible on Friday or Saturday afternoons. Anyone willing to help in this way is asked to write to the Shop. Also gratefully acknowledged: Miss Alice Perkins, Women's Political Union (America), 21s.; M. R. E. 110s.; "Diverted Birthday Presents," 24s.; Fine for not being at the Protest in November, 6s.; and gifts of a Bath Directory and Votes for Women Calendar for the Shop from Miss Mary Blithway.
Fri., Jan. 19.—Guildhall (Sessions Court), Mrs. Pertwee. Chair: Mrs. Mansel, 8 p.m.
Fri., Jan. 26.—Guildhall (Sessions Court), Miss Isabel Green, 8 p.m.

BRISTOL.

Office—37, Queen's Road, Clifton. Tel. 1345.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Dove-Wilcox. Hon. Treas.—Mrs. Young.
Members are asked to make the weekly At Home widely known; also the Thursday evening meeting (see below). Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Alice Walters, 21 3s. 6d.; Miss Emily Smith, 5s.; Miss Lilian Newman, 2s.; Miss McKean, 1s.
Fri., Jan. 19.—Poster Parade, 11 a.m.
Mon., Jan. 22.—Victoria Rooms, Mrs. Pertwee, 3.30 p.m.
Thurs., Jan. 25.—Kingsley Hall, Mrs. Morris Fowler, 8 p.m.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Organiser—Miss Flattman, 16, Honeyat Road, Gloucester.
Mrs. Pethick Lawrence has promised to speak in Gloucester on February 1, and a big, important meeting is being arranged. Will members living in other districts who can help in canvassing or stewarding at the meeting please send their names to the organiser at once? They are also asked to increase the sale of Votes for Women by getting new subscribers. Funds are badly needed; who will send a donation?

Wales.

NEWPORT.

Office—11, Bow Hill, Newport, Mon.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Humphrey Blackworth.
The canvass of women municipal voters has been started. Members or sympathisers who can give some time to this work are asked to send in their names to the office. All members are asked to bring "Anti" friends to the first At Home on January 24.
Wed., Jan. 24.—Temperance Hall, At Home. Speaker, Mrs. Dove-Wilcox, 3.30 p.m.

Eastern Counties.

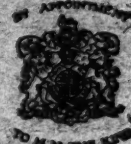
IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.

Shop—Dial Lane, Ipswich. Organiser—Miss Grace Roe, 10, Silent Street, Ipswich. Shop Sec.—Miss King.
Members and friends are asked to do all they can to make the meetings (see below) a great success. Many thanks to Miss Margaret Fison for arranging the members' meeting at her house. Several new members volunteered to "help shop," but Miss Fison will welcome more paper sellers. Miss Jan Sykes is to be congratulated on her delightful representation of "Woman Suffrage" at St. John Ambulance College Fancy Dress Ball. It caused many comments on the subject of Votes for Women.
Wed., Jan. 24.—Ipswich, St. Michael's Hall (women only), Mrs. A. J. Webb, 8.15 p.m.
Thurs., Jan. 25.—Ipswich, Old Museum Rooms, At Home (women only), Mrs. A. J. Webb. Hostess: Miss M. Fison, Miss M. Barnes, 8 p.m.

WOLVERHAMPTON AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Margaret West, c/o Bank Street, Wolverhampton. Hon. Sec.—Miss West (next to Bank Street), c/o Bank Street.
The members' meeting both drawing-room and shop—will be held at the Bank Street, Wolverhampton, on Friday, January 19, at 7.30 p.m.

Health often depends upon trifles. "It's the little things that count." A little freshly-made Mustard giving a zest to the appetite, aiding in the enjoyment of the food and promoting good digestion afterwards may make "all the difference."



Those who can best afford the "good things of life" are often the ones least able to enjoy them. To such the "mustard habit" is recommended. But see that the mustard is the best—that it's

Colman's
D. S. F. **Mustard**

during the week have been most successful, and keen interest and appreciation have been shown. After Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting (January 17) members are asked to concentrate on making known the meeting on "The White Slave Traffic," to be addressed by Mrs. A. J. Webb, in the Thatched Assembly Rooms, on January 23. The meeting is for women only, and it is hoped that a large number will attend. Two meetings were held in Sheringham on January 12—one a drawing-room meeting in the hotel, and a public meeting in the Town Hall, in the evening—and the district promises to be a good recruiting ground. Miss Brackenbury made many converts, and a number of new members joined. Thanks to Mrs. Walker for kindly giving the drawing-room meeting; to Miss Katherine Browne for the entire organisation of the Town Hall meeting; and to Miss Moore and Miss Cremer for their invaluable help in connection with both meetings.
Mon., Jan. 22.—Norfolk, Holt, Drawing-room Meeting. Mrs. A. J. Webb, Miss Katherine Browne. Hostess: Mrs. Meyrick Jones, 3 p.m.
Tues., Jan. 23.—Norwich, Thatched Assembly Rooms, Mrs. A. J. Webb, 8 p.m.

YARMOUTH.

Hon. Sec.—Miss K. M. Guthrie, 21, Crown Road.
A very successful meeting was addressed by Mrs. Brackenbury in the Market Place on Saturday evening.

North-Eastern Counties.

BRADFORD.

Office—63, Manningham Lane. Phone 4038.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Beldon, 9, Walmer Villas.
Hon. Treas.—Mrs. Hardy Behrens.
Mrs. Potter is to be congratulated on the way she has arranged a scheme for canvassing members, and it is hoped that this will help to arouse interest in the local campaign at this important time. Members are reminded that Miss Christabel Pankhurst will visit Albert Hall, Leeds, on January 25; tickets can be obtained from Miss Wilson at the shop. Mrs. Brailford's visit is postponed until later in the spring.
Mon., Jan. 22.—Tea and At Home, 4 to 6 p.m.

HALIFAX AND HUDDERSFIELD.

Organiser—Miss Annie Williams, 1, Fitzwilliam St. West, Huddersfield. Hon. Sec.: Miss Lettice Floyd.
The organiser hopes to hold a public meeting at Mirfield next week. Mrs. Waddington and Mrs. Robinson have kindly offered to work it up, and they would be glad of helpers to distribute handbills, which may be obtained from Mrs. Waddington, Mirfield. A few generous promises of support towards an office have been received. The organiser can only appeal to both towns to "play up." The support and interest of well-to-do friends must be enlisted. Volunteers for the next militant protest should send in their names to the organiser as soon as possible. Contributions towards a protest fund from those who cannot take part in militancy will be gratefully received by Miss Williams. Many thanks for Miss Lettice Floyd's New Year's Gift of £15.
Tues., Jan. 23.—Halifax, Mechanics' Institute, 8 p.m.
Fri., Jan. 26.—Huddersfield, Parochial Hall, 8 p.m.

LEEDS AND DISTRICT.

Office—3, Cookridge Street.
Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips.
Mrs. Cohen is warmly thanked for the pleasant social reunion she gave to open the New Year's work. The speakers' class is going through "Women's Fight for the Vote," studying and speaking on each chapter in turn. Through Miss Doyle's generosity the Votes for Women poster is now being displayed weekly at the Midland station and the paper is on sale at the bookstall. The time before Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting is short, and members must all make a very special effort to give her a splendid welcome.
Fri., Jan. 19.—Drawing-room meeting, Miss Mary Phillips. Hostess: Miss Mason.
Mon., Jan. 22.—Hunslet Moor School, Miss Mary Phillips. Miss Farmer, Mrs. Swales. Chair: Miss Foster, 7.30 p.m.
Tues., Jan. 23.—Cookridge Street, Speakers' Class. Co-oper. Women's Guild, Meanwood Road Branch, Miss J. Miller Wilson, 7.30 p.m.
Wed., Jan. 24.—Green Lane School, Miss Mary Phillips. Chair: Mrs. Malcolm.
Thurs., Jan. 25.—Leeds, Albert Hall, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, L.L.B., Mrs. Brailford. Chair: Miss Mary Phillips, 8 p.m.

NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT.

Office—71, Blackhall Street. Tel. No. 4891 Central.
Organiser—Miss Laura Ainsworth.
Work is now in full swing again, and campaigns are being carried on to work up Mrs. Pankhurst's meetings in Newcastle, Sunderland and North Shields. Members are invited to meet Mrs. Pankhurst on Saturday afternoon, February 10; further particulars will be given later. The first of the special meetings in the office was held last Wednesday, when Mrs. Ainsworth took the chair and Mrs. Taylor spoke. The next will be on January 31. Madame Belle Simpson in the chair and Miss Violet Taylor will speak on "The Use of the Vote in Women's Work." Members attending

these special meetings must bring friends with them. Help is wanted in canvassing and giving drawing-room meetings; a very successful one was held by Mrs. Nothwanger, at which Lady Parsons and Miss Violet Taylor spoke. Work is starting in West Hartlepool with a meeting being arranged by Mrs. Norman on Monday, January 22. Friends in the district are invited to write to her at Station Lane, Seaton Carew.
Sun., Jan. 21.—Socialist Sunday School, Miss Laura Ainsworth, 7.30 p.m.
Mon., Jan. 22.—South Shields, Women's Adult School, 2.30 p.m.; West Hartlepool, At Home, Mrs. Norman, 3 p.m.
Wed., Jan. 24.—Office, At Home, 7.30 p.m.
Thurs., Jan. 25.—South Shields, At Home, Mrs. Briggs, 3 p.m.

SCARBOROUGH.

Shop—30, Hantriss Row.
Hon. Sec.—Miss N. Vickerman.
The Thursday evening weekly meetings have recommenced, and as speakers are being invited to come from other towns it is hoped that every member will consider it her duty, not only to attend herself but to bring friends. Gifts of home-made marmalade, pickles, etc., will be gratefully received for sale at the shop.
Thurs., Jan. 25.—Shop, 8 p.m.

SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT.

Office—25, Chapel Walk, Sheffield.
Hon. Sec.—Miss Coxhill.
Members are invited to bring at least one friend each to tea on Tuesday next (see below). Mrs. Scudfield has kindly promised to give a short address at 4.30. Mrs. Drummond's inability to visit Sheffield has caused great disappointment; but it is hoped that she will come at some later date. Will members bear in mind that it is most important to circulate Votes for Women as much as possible?
Tues., Jan. 23.—Shop, 8 p.m.

YORK.

Office—Colby Chambers, Telephone, 622, Coppergate.
Organiser—Miss Kay Jones.
The office will in future be open daily. A sub-committee composed of Mrs. Jackson, Miss Bamford, Miss Alice Suffield, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Tindle, Miss Westrope, Nurse Simpson and Miss Hill are arranging a Whist Drive as a house warming at the new office on January 30. Will members do all they can to make this a success? Tickets may be had at the office.

North-Western Counties.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT.

Office—11, Renshaw Street. Tel. 3761 Royal.
Organiser—Miss Davies.
All members and friends should secure their seats at once for the meeting in the Philharmonic Hall on February 2. Every seat is numbered and can be reserved. Boxes to hold six, 21 1s.; stalls, 4s.; back of hall, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.; front row, 2s. Will all members send to Miss Stephenson, 54, Norwood Grove, for Whist Drive tickets not later than January 19?

MANCHESTER.

Office—32, King Street, W.
Hon. Sec.—Miss L. Williamson.
Members are asked to make the Saturday meeting a great success by bringing all their friends, and coming early to stewards. The treasurer will present the financial report for the month to-day (Friday).
Fri., Jan. 19.—Office, members and friends, 7.30 p.m.
Sat., Jan. 20.—Milton Hall, Deansgate, Dr. Helena Jones, Mrs. Baines, 7.30 p.m.

PRESTON, ST. ANNE'S-ON-THA-SEA AND DISTRICT.

Organisers—Mrs. Rigby, 34, Winchley Square, Preston; Miss Johnson, the Hyde, Lytham.
Will all members try to attend next Wednesday's meeting (see below). Last week Mrs. Towler reported that she had arranged for Votes for Women to be left weekly in the waiting rooms of many of the leading doctors and dentists in this town. Members are hopeful of gaining further readers for the paper, and are determined to make a special effort in connection with the meetings it is hoped to arrange for Mrs. Atkinson.
Wed., Jan. 24.—17, Cannon Street (top floor). Import ant business meeting, 8 p.m.

URMSTON AND FLITTON.

Sec.—Mrs. Massey, Fern Cottage, Flitton.
On Friday evening, Jan. 12, the local union joined forces with the newly-formed Woman's Suffrage Society, and held a delightful social in the Morris Hall. Nurse Griffin was in the chair, and Mrs. Manning, of Sale, gave an instructive address. Various members and friends contributed a delightful programme. 32 copies of Votes for Women were sold, and a number of pamphlets. A collection was taken, which with coffee and cream, and the meeting closed with a dance. It is hoped that it may be possible to have a performance of "How the Vote was Won" and "An Englishwoman's Home" early in February.

Scotland.

ABERDEEN.
Organiser—Miss Lillian Mitchell. Shop—7, Bon Accord Street. Hon. Sec.—Miss Emily Russell.
 A Jumble Sale will be held on Saturday, February 17, and members are asked to put by all old dishes, furniture and clothes. Miss Georgina Brackenbury will speak in the Round Room of the Music Hall on January 30. Helpers are wanted to make a wide canvass for this meeting in order to spread the interest in the movement over the city. An excellent paper-selling pitch has been found at the Women's Market held on the Green on Fridays between 11 and 12. Will someone volunteer to take up this pitch weekly? The organiser would be pleased to hear from members or friends in the Banchory district.
 Mon., Jan. 22.—Banchory, Town Hall, 8 p.m.

DUNDEE AND EAST FIFE.

Office—51, Nethergate. Organiser—Miss Fraser Smith, M.A. Hon. Sec.—Miss McFarlane.
 The organiser desires to express her very warm thanks to all those who have carried on the work so splendidly in her absence. The Wednesday evening meetings have been resumed, and members are asked to give Miss Joachim a hearty welcome back to Dundee on Wednesday. To-morrow two meetings will be held in East Fife, preliminary to a vigorous campaign there. Offers of help will be welcomed. It is hoped to arrange a Cake and Candy Sale for the end of February. Particulars will be given later.
 Sat., Jan. 20.—Stall at Flower Market, 2-10 p.m.
 Meeting, Guardbridge, 5.30 p.m. Lenchairs, 7.30 p.m.
 Wed., Jan. 24.—Drawing-room Meeting, Miss Joachim. Hostess: Miss Grant, 3 p.m. 61, Nethergate. Miss Joachim, 8 p.m.

EDINBURGH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND.
Office—8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street. Organiser—Miss Lucy Burns. Shop Sec.—Miss E. Hudson. Tel.: 6182 Central.

The Café Chantant programme (see below) has been extended, and promises to be a delightful affair. Members are requested to sell, if possible, all the tickets sent them, or return them to 8, Melville place, by this (Friday) morning.
 Fri., Jan. 19.—Bo'ness Masonic Temple, Miss Winifred Mayo, 5 p.m.

Sat., Jan. 20.—Lauriston Hall, 28, Lauriston Street, Café Chantant, 3-6 p.m. and 7.30-9.30 p.m.
 Tues., Jan. 23.—Edinburgh, Balmoral Hotel, Princes Street, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, 3 p.m.; Kirkcaldy, Beveridge Hall, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, 8 p.m.
 Thurs., Jan. 25.—8, Melville Place, At Home, Miss Joachim, Miss J. Q. Johnston, 3 and 8 p.m.
 Fri., Jan. 26.—Dumfries, St. George's Hall, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, 8 p.m.; Edinburgh, Abbey Church Hall, Miss G. Brackenbury, 8 p.m.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.
 Shop and Office—592, Sauchiehall Street.
 Tel., 615, Charing Cross. Hon. Org. Sec.—Miss F. McPhun. Organiser—Miss Parker.

Meetings have been addressed in Ayr, Partick, and Glasgow, the speakers being Miss Underwood, Mrs. John, Miss Grace Hay and Miss Parker. Many thanks to Mrs. Wilson for her drawing-room meeting, which led to a most interesting discussion and the enrolment of new members. On Friday, the audience was very much impressed with Mrs. Scott Maxwell's beautiful address on "Women's Dependence." Owing to the Edinburgh by-election Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will not speak in Partick, and members are asked to note change of date of the reception which is being arranged by fourteen hostesses in Glasgow.
 Fri., Jan. 19.—Charing Cross Hall, Miss Juvin, 3.30 p.m.
 Wed., Jan. 24.—Ayr Town Hall, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. Chair: Miss Janie Allan, 7.30 p.m.
 Thurs., Jan. 25.—Charing Cross Hall, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Reception, 3 p.m.

SPEAKERS' CLASS.

Hon. Education Mistress—Miss Rosa Lvo, 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W.
 Hon. Secretary—Miss Hale, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.
 The subject for to-night's class will be "The Split in the Cabinet on the Woman Suffrage Question." Will all speakers kindly return their library books without fail. Miss Leo's Private Classes take place every Saturday at 4 p.m., by kind permission of Mrs. Ayrton, at 41, Norfolk Square, W. All communications concerning these should be addressed to Miss Leo, and those about the Public Classes to Miss Hale, and in both cases a stamped addressed envelope should be enclosed. It must be clearly understood that only pledged members of the W.S.P.U. will be admitted to either of these Classes.

RULES.
 1. Members of the W.S.P.U. only are eligible.
 2. The Class is held at 4, Clements Inn, Room 72, every Friday, at 7.45 p.m. sharp.
 3. Entrance fee, 3d. weekly, proceeds to be used for the purchase of educational literature.
 4. The Library books are only to be kept one week, and must be returned or sent by post before the next class.
 5. Members are limited to ten classes, and it must be clearly understood that no one shall be admitted to these classes except intending speakers.

CLERKS' W.S.P.U.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Phyllis Ayrton, 92, Edith Road, West Kensington. Miss Cynthia Maguire, 15, Carlton Vale, Maida Vale, N.W.
 Jumble Sale parcels should be sent as soon as possible. The sale will be held in conjunction with the Islington Union, and bundles should be addressed to Miss Casserley, 347, Goswell Road, E.C. and marked "Clerks' W.S.P.U." Donations towards expenses will also be welcome. The secretaries would like to hear from any member of the W.S.P.U. who is a clerk, and would be glad to send all particulars of forthcoming meetings, etc.

THE ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

2, Robert Street, Strand, W.C. Telephone: City 121.
President—Mrs. Forbes Robertson.
Organising Secretary—Miss G. M. Conolan.
 There was the usual large attendance at the Criticism At Home on Friday last, when the guests were welcomed by Miss Lily Brayton. Miss Winifred Mayo, who presided, spoke of the readiness which women had always shown to suffer when they believed the end was worth the sacrifice. Mrs. Gilbert Samuel alluded to the fact that on the Actresses' Franchise League platform representatives of all Suffrage societies could meet in cordial friendliness. Sir John Rolleston, M.P., spoke sympathetically of the working women who had first roused his interest in the Suffrage, because he realised that it was to them an economic question, a matter of bread and butter, and expressed his willingness to help in every way the cause which he believed to be so nearly won. Mrs. Percy Dearmer expressed the feeling that the Suffrage Movement was essentially a religious one. It was belief, not the negation of belief that rouses devotion; men would die for a cause, not for the negation of a cause, and it was the Suffrage Cause, not the anti-Suffrage propaganda that would carry the day. Mrs. Ben Webster's charmingly humorous appeal for funds brought in a warm response, and the proceedings closed by the singing of "The Awakening" by Miss Almes Parkinson. The next meeting, At Home will be held at 2, Robert Street, on Friday, January 26, at 3 p.m. Hostess: Miss Adeline Bourne. Speakers: Mrs. Madeline Lucette Ryley (who has just returned from America), and Miss Bliss Chaplin. A Leap Year Dance is being arranged to take place at the Princess's Gallery on Tuesday, March 27. Dancing from 11 p.m. to 2 a.m. Tickets (price 12s. 6d.) and all further particulars may be obtained from the organising secretary, Miss Joe Reynolds, at above address.

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION.
For Women's Enfranchisement.

Office—13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.
 Telephone—City 6973.
 Hon. Organising Sec.—Victor D. Duval.

A well-attended and most successful members' meeting was held at the Inns of Court Hotel on Wednesday, January 10. Mr. H. W. Nevins, who presided, made a most eloquent and touching speech in which he warned members against the possible mischiefs of an agent provocateur. While expressing his personal admiration for the courage and devotion shown by those Suffragists who were a law unto themselves, he nevertheless deprecated individual acts of militancy as being usually ineffective. In his opinion, collective action was necessary and he announced that he (Mr. Nevins) was willing to lead a protest of this kind. Mr. Victor Duval, who kindly acted as host, strongly supported Mr. Nevins, and appealed to all men who were willing to take part in a dignified and effective protest to send in their names to Mr. Frank Rutter, at above address. Mr. A. W. Marshall gave a most interesting account of the Hawkins case, which he estimated had cost the Bradford League of Young Liberals over £1,200. The hon. treasurer appealed for more financial support from men, and after Mr. R. Bowden Smith and others had spoken on matters concerning the union, three cheers were heartily given for Miss Una Dugdale and Mr. Duval, and the proceedings then terminated. At the commencement of the meeting on the suggestion of Mr. Nevins, all present rose and stood silent as a tribute to the memory of Miss Cecilia Haig. Gratefully acknowledged—

Amount already acknowledged.....	£1,279 18 0
"The Misses Dempster".....	1 1 0
Mrs. Ellen E. Huggins and daughter	0 10 0
Rene Sells, Esq.....	0 2 6
Ernest J. Follett, Esq.....	1 1 0
Anon.....	0 10 0
C. Helm, Esq.....	0 5 0
Mrs. F. T. Williams "In admiration of the brave prisoners".....	0 5 0
Miss D. Le Lacheur, per Tonbridge Wells W.S.P.U.....	0 5 0
Mrs. H.M.A.....	2 2 0
Miss Ada Moore.....	0 10 0
William S. Fothergill, Esq.....	0 4 0
Messrs. Sapers and Wesson.....	3 3 0
H. B. Goulden, Esq.....	1 1 0
H. Harney, Esq.....	0 10 0
H. Harroway, Esq.....	0 2 6
Signora Pascoli.....	0 5 0
Mr. Edwards.....	0 2 0
"A Militant Working Man".....	0 0 6
Mrs. C. H. Maitland.....	0 10 0

Total..... £1,293 9 6

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOC. FOR W.S.

President—Mrs. Cecil Chapman.
 Office—8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge (opposite Tube Station).
 Cecil Chapman, Esq., has kindly consented to speak on "The Legal Position of Woman in the Home" on Tuesday, Jan. 23. All are welcome to these At Homes, held every Tuesday, from 3.30-6 p.m. A meeting will be held at Rye Assembly Rooms on Jan. 25, at 8 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Cecil Chapman, H. Baillie Weaver, L.L.D., Chair: G. Freeman, Esq., K.C., of Rye. Miss Weston, of 100, Church Street, Campden Hill, Kensington, has kindly consented to give a drawing-room meeting at 3.30 p.m. Speakers: Miss Mina Sheppard, Miss Mildred Wetton. Chair: Mrs. Geoffrey St. Aubyn. Members are asked to reserve Thursday, February 1, for a special meeting to be held at 60, Onslow Gardens, at 8.30 p.m., by kind permission of Mrs. Hylton Dalo. Speakers: Mrs. F. Cavendish Bentinck, Joseph Clayton, Esq. Chair: Mrs. Hylton Dalo. The new organiser, Miss Slieve McGowan, is working Dulwich and outlying districts. Any assistance in arranging meetings, etc., will be very welcome.

FREE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR W.S.

Hon. General Secs.—Rev. C. and Mrs. Fleming Williams, 2, Holmby View, Clapton, N.
 Three meetings are to be held in connection with the Church League at (a) Rectory Road Congregational Church, (b) Broad's Place and (c) in Trafalgar Square. Particulars will be given later. Some interesting pamphlets and leaflets of particular interest to members may be had from the secretaries, also handbills giving particulars of the League for distribution.

THE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR W.S.

Office—11, St. Mark's Crescent, Regent's Park, N.W.
 Fri., Jan. 19.—Royal Chapel of the Savoy, Strand, W.C. Service, with Address by Rev. H. E. Olivier, Vicar of St. James', Croydon, 8 p.m.
 Thurs., Jan. 25.—Oxford. General Council Day, Holy Communion, St. Peter's-in-the-East, 8 a.m.; Council Meeting in Parish Room, St. Mary-the-Virgin's, 2 p.m.; Service and Address by Rev. F. A. M. Spencer in Chancel of St. Mary-the-Virgin's, 5.30 p.m.; Social Meeting in Town Hall Assembly Room, 8 p.m. Speakers: Rev. A. H. N. Simms, Mrs. Knight-Brace, Dr. Letitia Fairfield, Rev. C. Hinccliff, and others.

CYMRIC SUFFRAGE UNION.

President—Mrs. D. A. Thomas.
 Hon. Sec.—Mrs. M. E. Davies, 33, Wandsworth Bridge Road, S.W.
 Members are asked to devote all their available time and energies to advertising the meeting to be held at the Queen's Hall. Date and list of speakers will be given later. Members are also needed to give out handbills, etc. Please note new address of the secretary. Badges are now to be obtained at 2d. each.

CATHOLIC W.S. SOCIETY.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Beatrice Gadsby, B.I. Hon. Treas.—Miss Monica Whately.
 Office—51, Blandford Street, Baker Street, W.
 A drawing-room meeting will be held by kind permission of Miss Lynch to-day (Friday), at 11, Berkeley Gardens, Campden Hill, W., at 8 p.m. Speaker, Miss E. Fitzgerald. Chair, Mrs. Christich. Members are particularly asked to bring their "anti" friends. The hon. sec. will be very pleased to have some more offers of drawing-rooms for meetings. Funds are still needed. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss J. Despointes, 2s. 6d.

BELFAST WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

Office—22, Wellington Place, Belfast.
 Members are grateful to Mr. Cousins for his magnificent address, entitled "The Eternal Feminine," delivered on Monday, January 8. The lecture was followed by a lively and interesting discussion, in which several strangers took part. The Jumble Sale has been postponed until Saturday, March 27. Office helpers and paper-sellers badly wanted.

THE WOMEN WRITERS' SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Beatrix Hutton, 35, Berners St., W.
 The annual meeting of the Women Writers' Suffrage League will take place at the New Prince Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, on February 9. A very interesting item of the programme will be a new one-act play by Miss Elizabeth Baker, the author of "Chains."

IRISH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Hon. Sec.—Miss G. O'Donnell Hayes, 19, Buckingham Street, Strand.
 There will be an open meeting at the Emerson Club on Tuesday next, January 23, at 8 p.m. Speaker, Miss Christine O'Connor. Men and women of Irish birth or connections are earnestly invited to join the League. Subscriptions urgently needed for printing, etc.

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MUNSTER WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Day, Myrtle Hill House, Cork.
 A most successful meeting was held at Youghal Town Hall on January 4, when Miss Day and Miss Cummins spoke and Mrs. Arbutnot was in the chair. Papers and pamphlets sold well, and the collection amounted to 30s. This was the first meeting held in Youghal, and the audience was most sympathetic. At the close a working woman remarked, "You have said the things we have been thinking, but were not able to put into words for ourselves."

What promises to be a most delightful evening recital will be given at the Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, W., on Tuesday, January 30, at 8.15 p.m. Among the artists are the following: Miss Phyllis Scott, Mme. Beatrice Goddard, Miss Agnes Jennings, Mr. Walter Fuller-Clark, Mr. Owen Claydon, and Mr. Aubrey Ford. Tickets, numbered and reserved, 5s. and 2s. 6d.; unnumbered, 1s., can be obtained at the hall.

The Palmer Tyre Co.'s Exhibit at the Scottish Motor Show will attract a great deal of attention, since the now familiar cording machine will be in operation daily. Machine-made Palmer Cord Tyres are absolutely uniform in construction; each loop of cord is of an exact length, and the cord at an equal tension in all parts of the tyre. A complete range of Ribbed and Metal Studded Palmer Cord Tyres will also be on view. The Metal Studded Palmer Tyre aroused great interest when it was first introduced. As a Palmer production it is naturally original in design and essentially practical in its "differences" from all other studded tyres. One advantage is in the fixing of the studs directly in the rubber tread. This gives absolute security with just that degree of elasticity which relieve them of all sudden strains due to emergency stops or careless starting. In addition to the foregoing there will be a full display of Palmer Motor Cycle Tyres, comprising the Cord Tyre, the new Fabric Tyres, the Ordinary Fabric Tyre, and the new "Privateer."

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Single insertion, 24 words or less, 2s.; 1d. per word for every additional word.

(Four insertions for the price of three.)

All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address, the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MISS KERR (W.S.P.U.), has several umbrellas, a necktie, and a variety of other articles left at the Christmas Fair and Sale.

TIE W.S.P.U. has for Sale a Microscope in Case, and fifty-seven slides. Price 28 6s., or would consider near offer. Apply Mrs. Sanders, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

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BRIGHTON—TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good table. Congenial society. Terms 25s. to 30s.—Mrs. Gray, Member W.S.P.U.

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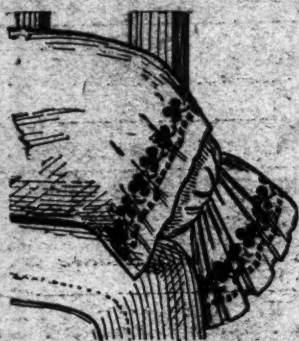
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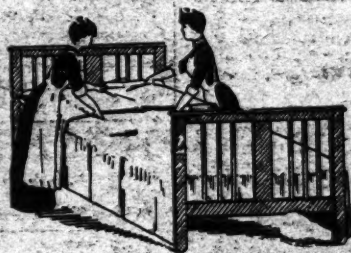


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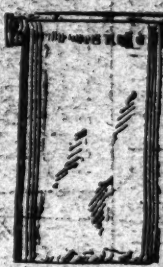
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